No. 1160.

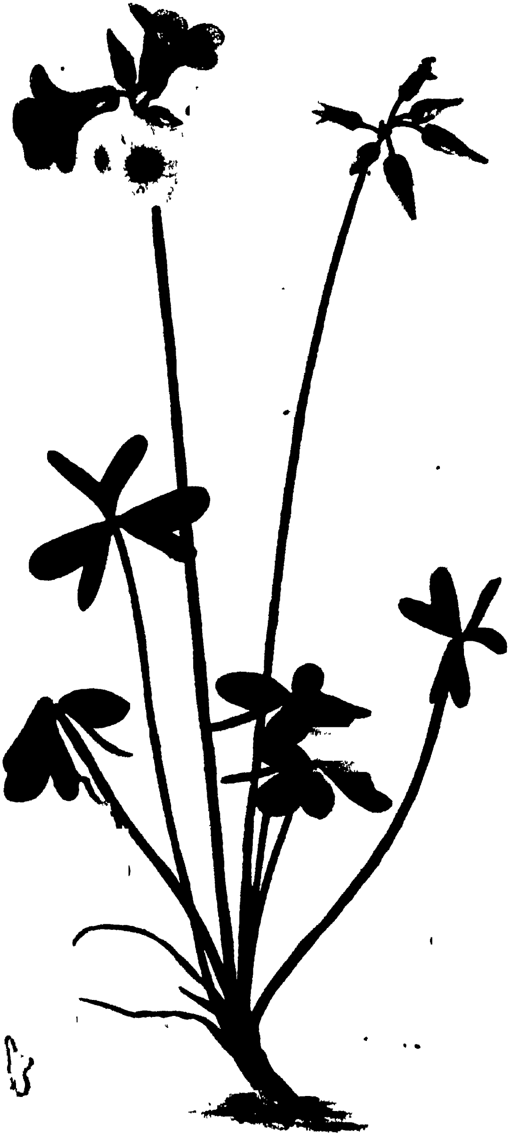
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM GEMMIFLORUM.

Class. *Order.*
ICOSANDRIA *PENTAGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has been lately introduced, and we received it with this name from our kind friend, Mr. Haworth. Like the rest of this numerous family, it requires a dry airy greenhouse in winter, and to be placed out of doors early in summer. It flowers in May, and may be very easily increased by cuttings, which should be planted in sandy loam.

[redacted]



Kerr del

No. 1182.

PATERSONIA GLAUCA.

Class. Order.
TRIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Island. It was lately raised by Mr Barclay, who kindly imparted it to us. It requires the greenhouse, and will occasionally increase by separating the roots. The soil should be sandy peat.

It flowered with us in May and June: the blossoms are beautiful; they usually come out singly, and last but a few hours—a fit emblem of some of those transient pleasures which are met with in life, no sooner possessed than they disappear. Not so the tranquil joys which arise from eternal things: like the stately palms, these are still advancing, and pointing to that heaven, where there is fulness of joy, and [illegible]

No. 1109.

OXALIS CAPRINA.

Class. Order.
DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. We eceived bulbs of it from Mr. Synnet in the atter part of the last summer: they flowered in October.

It is necessary to preserve it in a greenhouse, and during the dormant season, which with this family in general is our ummer months, it should be kept quite dry.

It increases itself by offsets of the bulbs, which are readily produced, and should be potted in sandy loam.

We have no doubt that this is the O. caprina of Jacquin, Oxalis, tab. 76, fig. 1, which represents it very well. It is also given by Burmann, Afric. tab. 28, fig. 3. Both Jacquin and Thunberg describe the lowers as purple, but they had not seen it n a living state.

Some authors have considered Burmann's ab. 29 as the same with this; but it is rather an imperfect figure of O. cernua, to which Linnæus has referred it. Jacquin has taken it up, and, apparently misled by the inaccuracy of the drawing, has supposed it a five or six leaved species, and named it Burmanni, in which several botanists have followed him.

Malaxis ophioglossoides.

No. 1146.

MALAXIS OPHIOGLOSSOIDES.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This is a minute and curious plant, a native of North America, where it is rare, and is found growing in rich shady woods, near the roots of trees. Its height is about four or five inches.

With us it is difficult to preserve; we have succeeded best by placing it in a cold frame during winter, and in summer in the shade, potted in a mixture of peat earth, loam, and decayed sawdust. We have never been able to propagate the plant.

Dayes del.

Ophrys alpina.

No 1188.

OPHRYS ALPINA.

Class. GYNANDRIA
Order. MONANDRIA.

……

This is from the Alps of Switzerland. It is a curious little plant, of rare occurrence. We received ours from Mr. Schleicher. It flowered in July, kept in a pot in vegetable earth, placed in the shade, and during winter it was sheltered in a frame. We fear we shall not long be able, in our dense atmosphere, to retain such a delicate native of such light and airy regions.

No. 1139.

HIBBERTIA PEDUNCULATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

This neat little plant is a native of New South Wales, whence it has lately been introduced. It seldom exceeds a foot in height, and flowers plentifully during the summer months. It requires the green-house protection, and may be increased without much difficulty by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

No. 1122.

DIOSMA HIRTA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

……

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced about 1794, and is a very abundant flowering species. Like the rest of the genus, it succeeds best in an airy greenhouse, potted in peat and loam. It is increased without difficulty by cuttings. The season of its blooming is May and June, when its appearance is extremely pleasing. Endless are the tokens of our great Creator's goodness. "In turning over the sacred books, we find them full of various information concerning the interest which God has taken in man from the very first, and the schemes which He hath set on foot to ameliorate our state, the desire He hath to contribute to our present happiness, and the views He hath for our future glory. He presents Himself as our Father, who first breathed into our nostrils the breath of life, and ever since hath nourished and brought us up as children, who prepared the earth for our habitation, and for our sakes made it to teem with food, with beauty, and with life."

No. 1187.

MAGNOLIA YULAN.

Class. POLYANDRIA Order. POLYGYNIA.

A native of China, said to have been first introduced in 1780, by Sir Joseph Banks, but it was very little known till twenty years afterwards.

It is a beautiful tree, which in its native country attains the height of thirty or forty feet, and will probably grow nearly as large here, being perfectly hardy. Sir Abraham Hume has one now, according to his own account of it (in Mr. Loudon's interesting Gardener's Magazine), which is twenty feet high, spreading twenty feet on a wall, and five above it, and has had nine hundred flowers in one season.

It blooms in the month of April, just before the leaves come out: the flowers have a fine delicate fragrance.

It is successfully increased by inarching on the M. Purpurea, which, though a plant of smaller growth, accommodates itself perfectly to its more robust habit. The soil should be fresh loam, with a little peat.

No. 1072.

MAGNOLIA ANNONÆFOLIA.

Class.	*Order.*
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

……

This, as well as the succeeding article, is a native of China, and was introduced by the late Mr. Greville. It differs from fuscata in the leaves being narrower and the flowers more purple; the plant is also more delicate. If these distinctions are not very strong, they may be deemed satisfactory in a genus composed of few individuals all of which are of a noble and interesting character.

It flourishes in a conservatory or greenhouse, and is increased by inarching upon the M. purpurea.

No. 1092.

MAGNOLIA PYRAMIDATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

A native of Carolina and Georgia, first introduced by Mr. Lyon, in 1806. It is a deciduous shrub of elegant growth, moderately hardy, and flowers plentifully in the commencement of summer; shortly after the leaves are fully formed.

It ought to be planted in a sheltered situation, in loam and peat soil, and may be *increased either by layers or by inarching upon the Magnolia purpurea, which forms a very suitable stock for it, accommodating itself perfectly to its growth.*

No. 983.

ERICA LONGIFLORA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about 1802. It is a rather tall loose branching plant, and flowers in the summer. It requires the shelter of an airy greenhouse, and is not difficult to propagate by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

No. 1073.

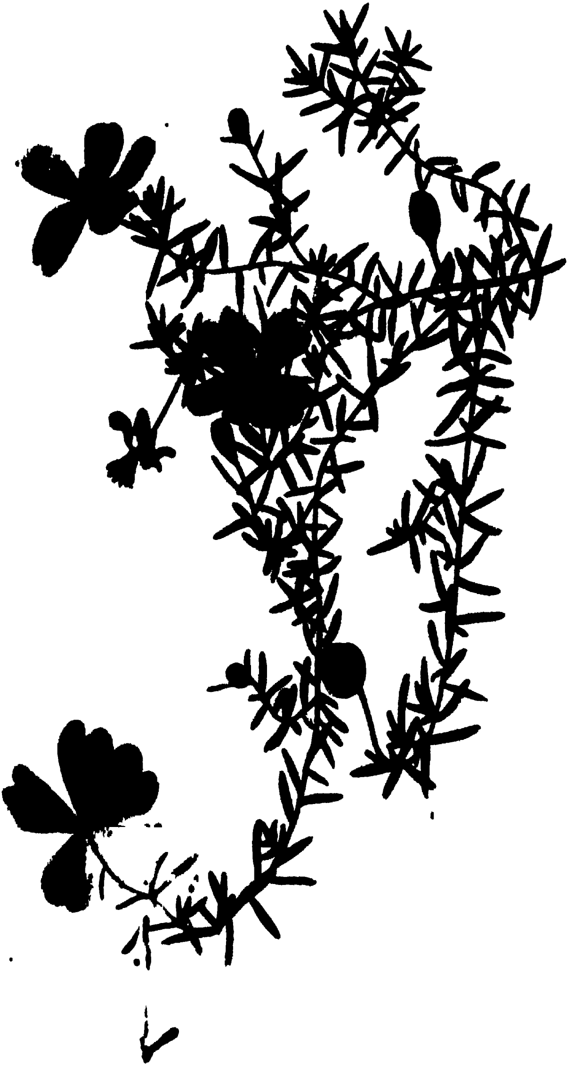
MAGNOLIA FUSCATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

This plant was first received from China, by the late Mr. Evans, in 1796, but he very soon lost it. We had the pleasure of obtaining one from the same country a few years afterwards, which is still flourishing, and from it most of those now in Europe have been derived. It flowers nearly through the summer, and its delicious fragrance scents the air to a considerable distance.

It requires the shelter of the greenhouse, and thrives most if planted in the full ground of a conservatory, in loam and peat soil. It is usually increased by inarching upon the Magnolia purpurea, which operation is performed in the spring.



Magnolia

[redacted]

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MAGNOLIA FUSCATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

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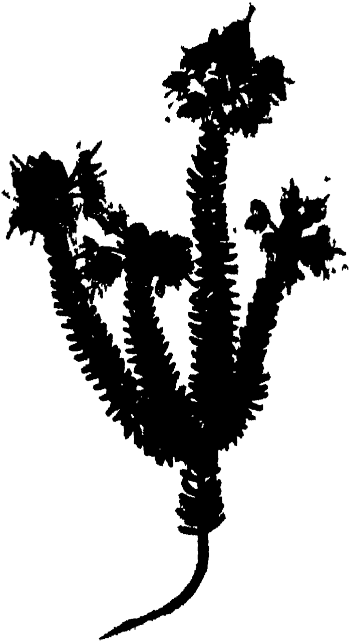


Erica capitata

No. 972.

ERICA CUBICA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

……

This is a neat growing low bushy sort, a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced in the year 1800. The flowers are elegant and lively: they are produced in the spring and summer.

It must be preserved in an airy greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat earth. It will propagate without much difficulty by cuttings.

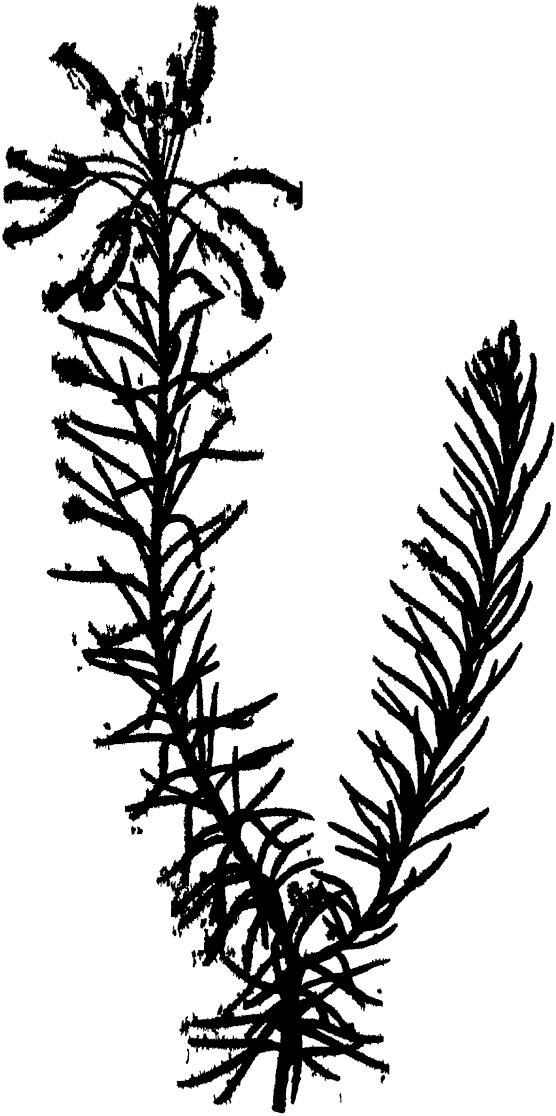
No. 926.

ERICA CARNIULA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

……

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1810. It flowers from July to October, and is a very delicate and beautiful species. Its growth is slender, and it is more susceptible of injury in its leaves from damp, or confined air, than the generality of the heaths, on which account particular care should be taken to place it in an airy situation in the greenhouse, as well in summer as in winter. It may be increased by cuttings, and must be potted in sandy peat earth.



Erica granula

Erica epistomia

No. 1186.

ERICA EPISTOMIA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced about the year 1800. It is short and bushy in its growth, producing its flowers in the beginning of the summer season.

It requires the usual treatment, and must be preserved in an airy greenhouse. It may be increased slowly by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

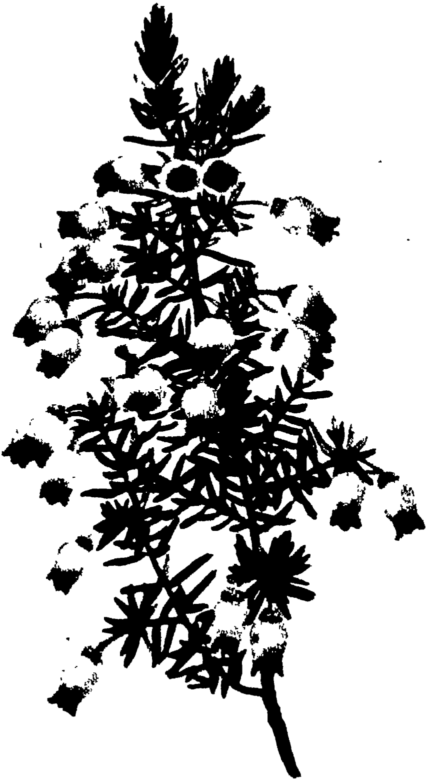
No. 902.

ERICA PENDULA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it is said to have been introduced about the year 1791. It is a low bushy kind, and flowers at an early age, and in great profusion, during the months of June and July, sometimes later. It requires the usual greenhouse protection, and may be readily increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.



Erica bergiana

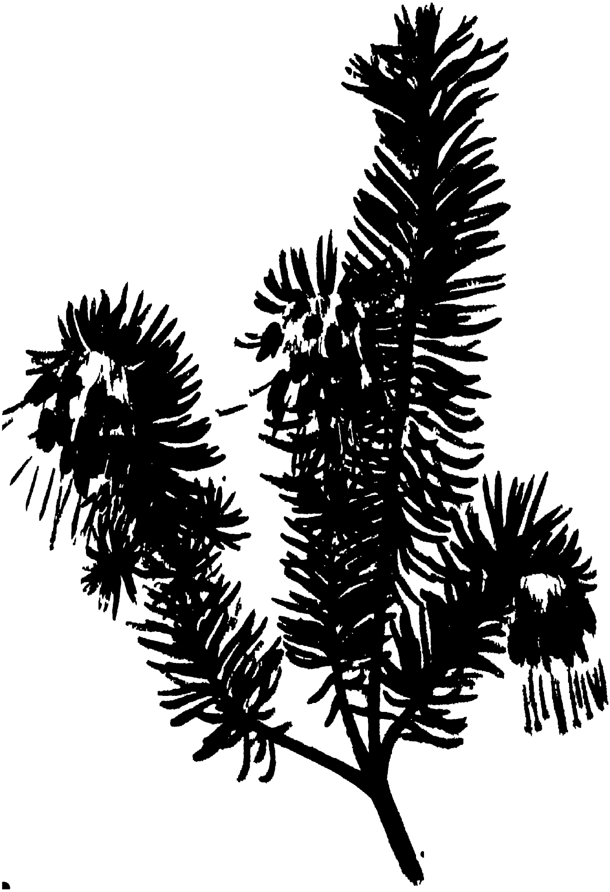
No. 939.

ERICA BERGIANA.

Class. **Order.**
OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was first introduced by Mr. A. Hove, who supplied us with seeds of it about the year 1790. It flowers in the beginning of the summer, and is a very pleasing little kind. It increases readily by cuttings, which is an advantage, as it ought frequently to be renewed, being (with us at least) not very long-lived. It should be potted in sandy peat, and kept in any airy greenhouse.



Erica recurvata.

No. 1093.

ERICA RECURVATA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

……

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. it was introduced about the year 1810. In form it is rather low and bushy: the flowers grow in very close heads; they hang downwards, and their very long projecting styles give the whole an extraordinary appearance. The season for blooming is the latter part of summer.

It is necessary to protect it, like the other heaths, in an airy, light greenhouse; it should also be potted in sandy peat earth. It is exceedingly difficult to increase by cuttings, which occasions it to be scarce.

No. 1199.

PERSOONIA SPATHULATA.

Class. Order.
TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

……

A native of New Holland; where it was discovered by Mr. Brown, on the south coast. It is a low bushy shrub, with rigid leaves, rough on both sides: the flowers are produced sparingly in the summer season. We have not yet increased it: the whole genus is difficult to multiply except by seeds, which we have not obtained here yet

It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

No. 962.

ERICA TRICEPS.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* **Order.** *MONOGYNIA.*

……

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1800, by Mr. Hibbert. It is a bushy short growing sort, with bright green foliage, and flowers in the autumnal months. Its treatment is as usual for this family, requiring the greenhouse protection. It must be potted in sandy peat soil, and will increase by cuttings.

No. 922.

PERSOONIA FLEXIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

……

A native of the South Coast of New Holland, and lately introduced into this country. It was first discovered by Mr. Brown, and by him described in his excellent dissertation on the Proteaceæ, in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society.

It is a low bushy plant with numerous slender branches, flowering in the summer. Like the rest of this genus, (as far as known) it is difficult to propagate, cuttings rooting very reluctantly, and seeds have not yet been produced here.

It must be kept in a greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat earth.

Nº 2039

No. 1039.

EPIDENDRUM FRAGRANS.

Class. Order.
GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

....

A native of Jamaica, whence we received it from our kind friend Mr. R. Smith: it flowered with us in August: the stem was about eight inches in height, bearing three blossoms: they have a very agreeable smell, and last a long time.

It must be preserved at all times in the stove, and should be potted in vegetable earth: it increases itself very slowly by offsets, and should not be too often disturbed.

No. 986.

EPIDENDRUM ELONGATUM.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* **Order.** *MONANDRIA.*

....

Native of the West Indies: it was introduced in 1798 by Mr. Woodford, who received it from Dr. Anderson, of St. Vincent. *Its stems are from two to three feet in height, and it is almost perpetually flowering, new spikes being produced from the* same scape after the former flowers have gone off: this is not unusual in this class of plants.

It requires to be kept at all times in the stove, and should be potted in vegetable earth, covered over with growing moss, in which the roots flourish. It may be increased without difficulty by separating the roots.

Lotus villosus

No. 1063.

LOTUS ALBIDUS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

A native of New Holland: we raised it, about three years since, from seeds obtained from that country. It appears to be a low shrubby plant, with few slender branches. The flowers, which are very delicate, are produced during the summer, continuing in long succession.

It requires the shelter of a greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be light loam.

No. 1030.

COTYLEDON CORUSCANS.

Class. Order.
DECANDRIA *PENTAGYNIA.*

……

Mr. Haworth, who first noticed this plant in his Supplementum, mentions it as growing in the Royal Garden at Kew, in 1818: it had been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It is a dwarf succulent plant, with leaves which are curiously rolled in at their edges, and glittering on the surface, when shone upon by the sun. The flower stem is about a foot in height, and the blossoms are produced in the month of June.

It requires the driest part of a warm greenhouse, and will readily strike by cuttings, which should be planted in light loam.

Nº 1029.

No. 1029.

CRASSULA CAPITATA.

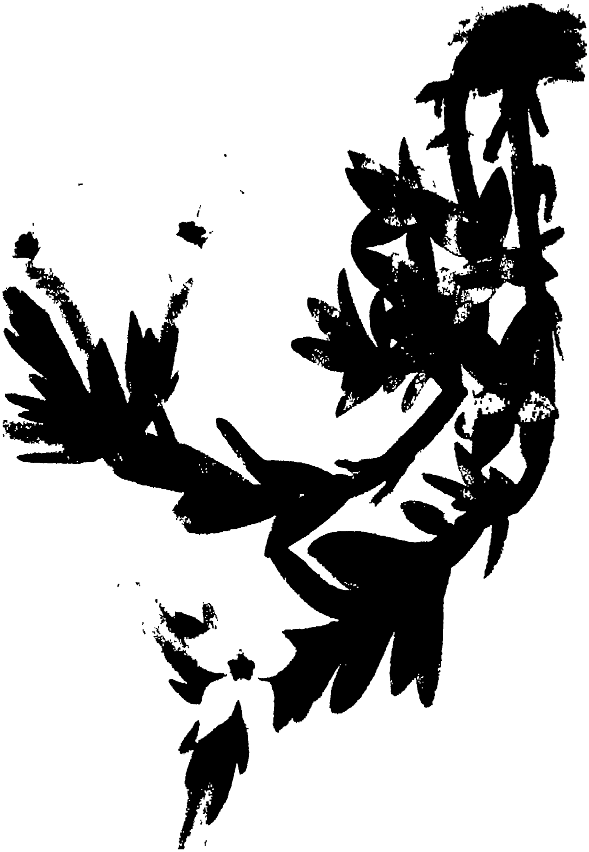
Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA *PENTAGYNIA.*

········

Native of the Cape of Good Hope: we raised it from seeds three years since, and it flowered in the month of June. The blossoms are very delicate, and in the evening yield an odour much resembling that of the Jonquil.

It may be increased by cuttings, and must be kept in the greenhouse: the soil should be sandy loam.

In the arid lands round the Cape, how reviving, after the heat of the day, to be regaled with the delicious odour of this and many other charming flowers. We who are so remote, are yet permitted, by cultivation, to partake of this innocent pleasure. This pleasure too is infinitely increased, if we are but led by Divine Grace, to view such things as formed by our God, designed by Him to add to the happiness of His creatures, and among endless myriads of His other wonderful works, to assist our too backward minds to rise to Him in grateful love and joy.



Craſsula jasminea

No. 1010.

CRASSULA JASMINEA

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA *PENTAGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope it was received some years since by Mr. Anderson of Chelsea It is of low growth. The flowers are delicate: they are produced during the summer, and are lasting.

It requires the greenhouse in the winter, with a sparing supply of water, and is readily multiplied by cuttings: they should be planted in sandy loam.

No. 1084.

EPIDENDRUM VERRUCOSUM.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* **Order.** *MONANDRIA.*

……

This is a native of the Island of Jamaica: we received it in 1825, and it flowered in the month of December. It was first described by Swartz, who says that it grows on the trunks of trees. The leaf stems are about a foot in height, covered with small dark coloured worts, and the scape, which is somewhat branched, is six or eight inches long: the flowers, as usual in this family, continue a great while.

It requires the stove, and succeeds in a soil composed of moss, saw dust, and sand, the surface covered with moss in a growing state.

No. 969.

Erinus alpinus

No. 969.

ERINUS ALPINUS.

Class. Order.
DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

……

Native of mountains in Switzerland and France: it is a pretty little herbaceous plant, very fit for rock work. It grows well on an old wall, as may be seen at the Chelsea Physic Garden, where it has probably fixed itself ever since the days of Philip Miller. It is quite hardy with respect to cold, but when kept in a pot is subject to decay, from the effects of too much wet.

Erinus lychnidea.

No. 957.

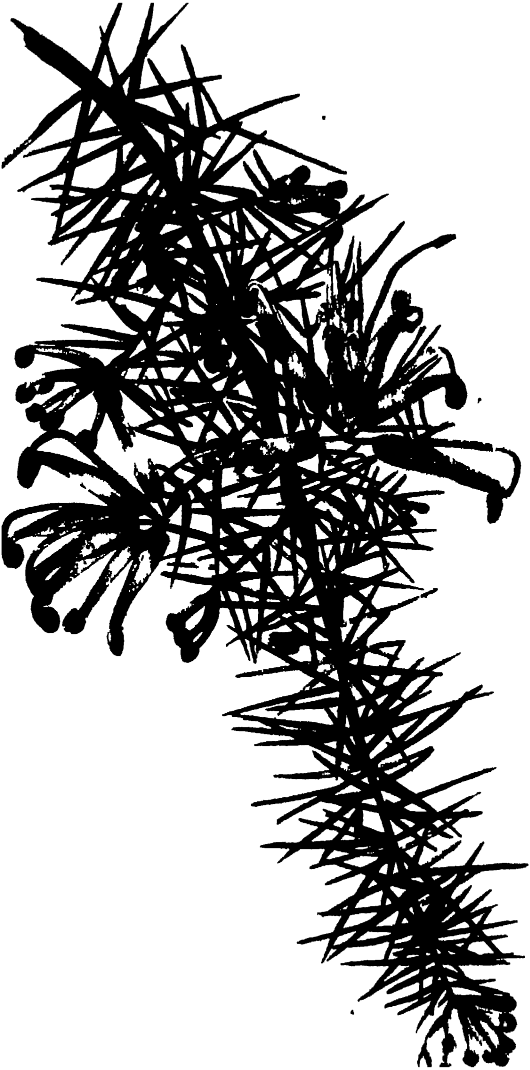
ERINUS LYCHNIDEA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

········

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, lately introduced. It flowers in April and May. The blossoms remain nearly closed during the day, and open in the evening: they have an unpleasant scent.

It must be preserved in the greenhouse, and appears to be a short-lived plant. It may be increased by seeds or cuttings, and should be potted in light sandy loam.



No. 1003.

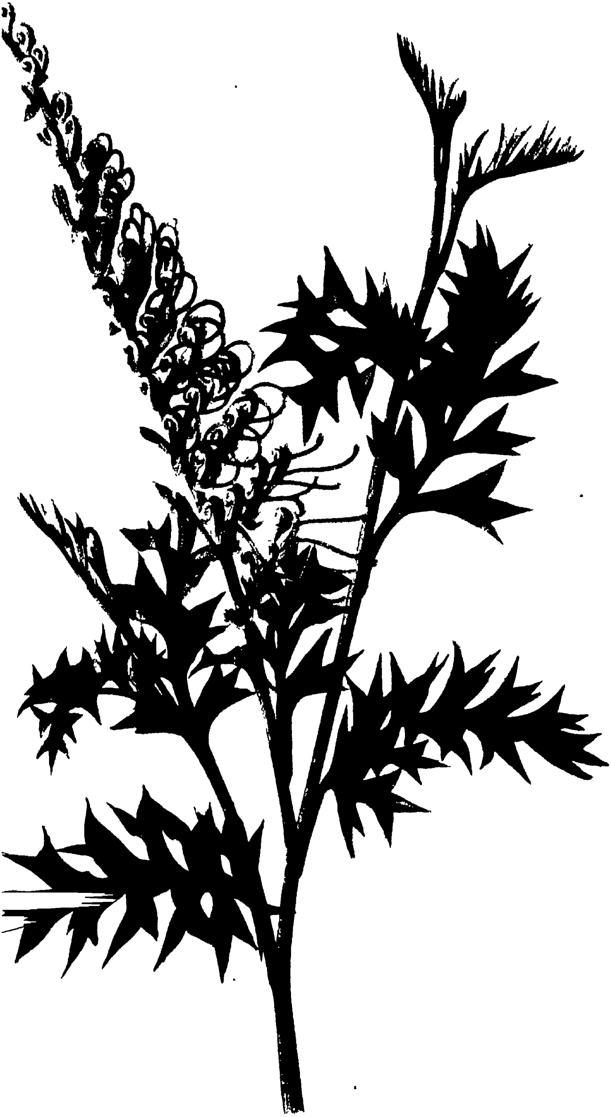
GREVILLEA JUNIPERINA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales, introduced in 1820. It flowers in May, and forms a close bushy shrub, three or four feet in height, with sharp leaves and numerous branches.

It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat earth. It may be increased by cuttings, or seeds, which must be obtained from its native country, not having yet been perfected here.



Grevillea acanthifolia

No. 1153.

GREVILLEA ACANTHIFOLIA.

Class. Order.
TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

……

Native of New South Wales, whence it was lately introduced: it appears to be an unpublished species. Our friend Mr. Lindley informed us, that he had received specimens of it with this name, which is not at all inappropriate. It grows rather tall, our plant being four or five feet in height when it flowered, which was in July, continuing in succession two months or longer.

It must be preserved in the greenhouse, and will increase by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

No. 1152.

CATTLEYA FORBESII.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* — Order. *MONANDRIA.*

……

This is a native of Rio de Janeiro, and was first discovered by the late Mr. Forbes, who sent it home to the Horticultural Society. We received our plant direct from Rio, whence it was procured for us by our friend, Mr. Duval.

It requires the stove, and should be potted in saw-dust, sand, and moss, with which latter article the surface should afterwards be covered.

It is very seldom that it admits of any increase by separating the roots.

No. 1008.

VANDA ROSTRATA.

Class. Order.
GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

……

This curious plant is a native of China and India, and was introduced by the Horticultural Society, by whom we were supplied with it. It flowered in our stove in the months of March and April. It should be planted in vegetable earth, and the surface covered with moss. The roots, as in many others of this family, are frequently almost all above the ground, and evidently derive their chief nourishment from the humidity of the atmosphere. It occasionally increases itself by offsets, and is not very difficult to cultivate.

No. 1026.

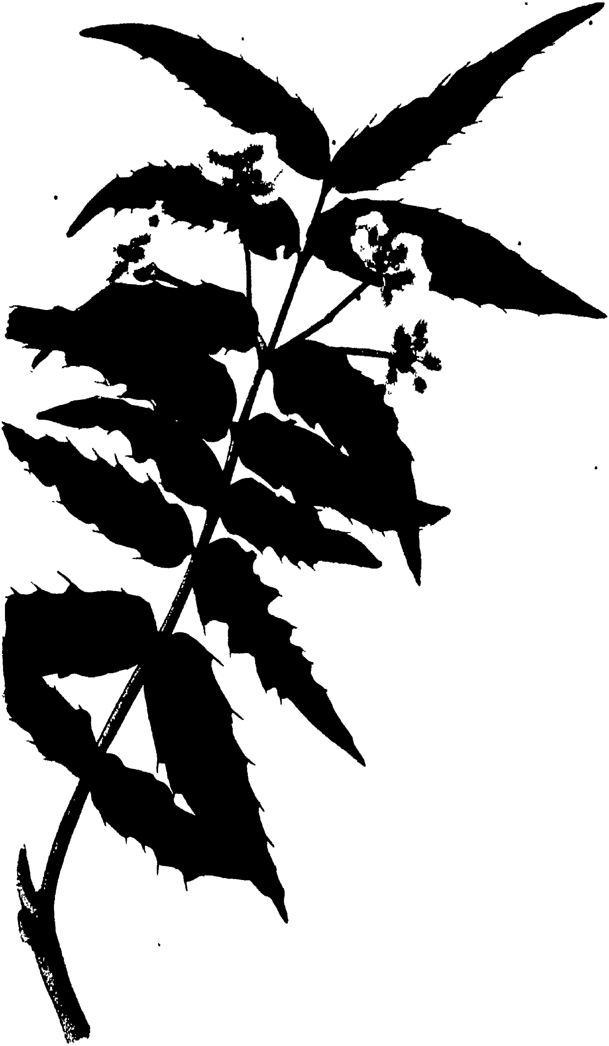
BIGNONIA VIRIDIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

A native of South America, whence it has been lately introduced. Our plant grew to the height of eight feet, having several spreading branches, most of which produced flowers in the month of May.

It requires the stove, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.



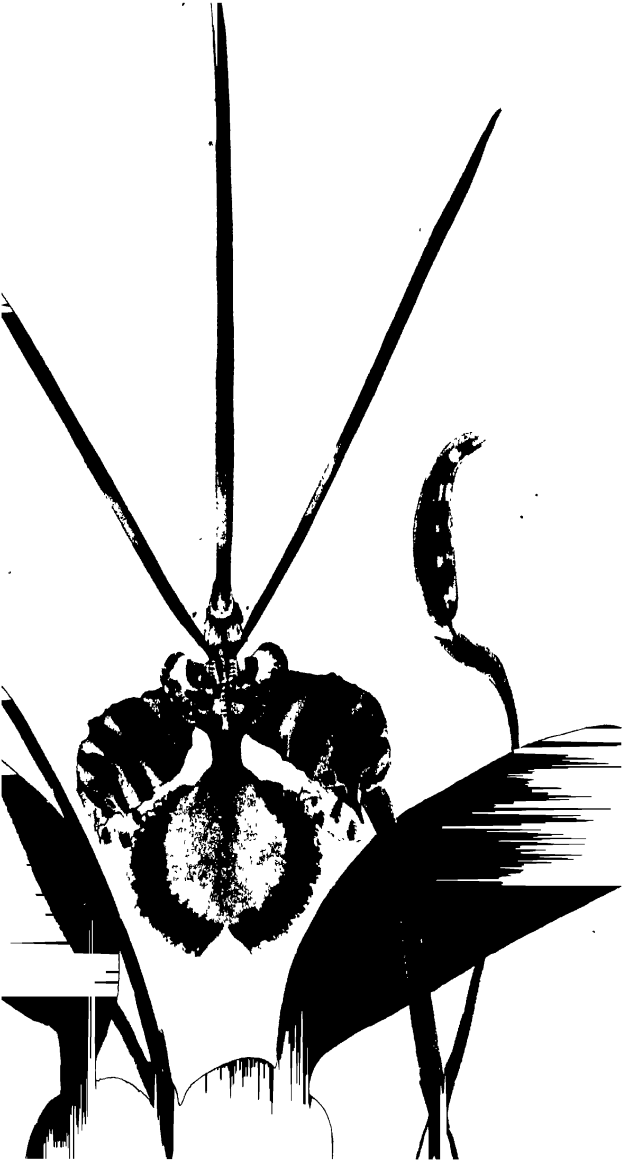
Malpighia aquifolia

No. 1079.

MALPIGHIA AQUIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

This is a native of the West Indies; we obtained it lately from Paris, and it flowered in the month of October. It is a neat dwarf-growing plant, requiring little room, and producing abundance of very pretty blossoms. It must be kept in the stove, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.



No. 1086.

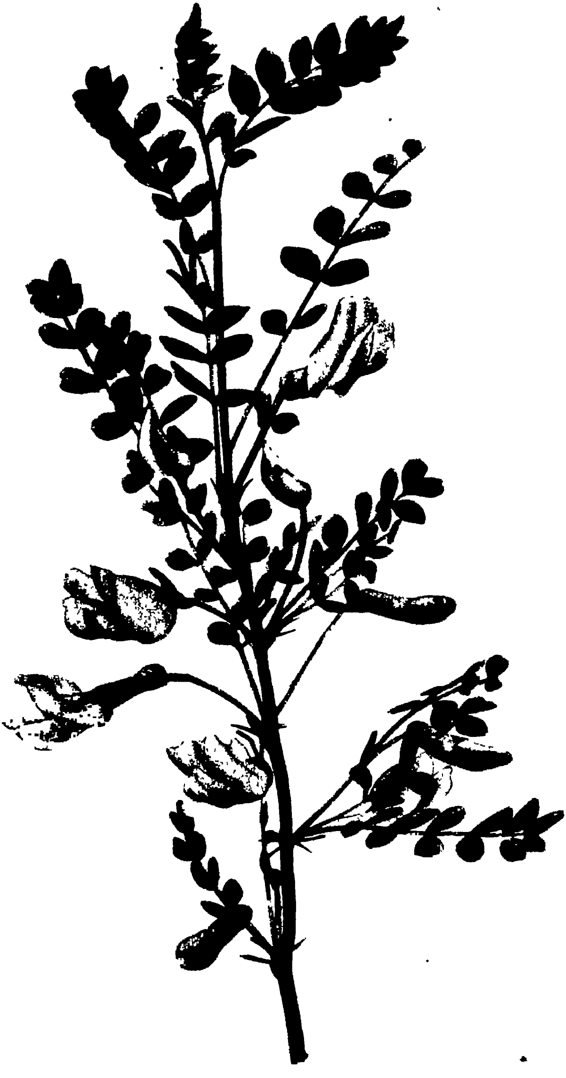
ONCIDIUM PAPILIO.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

....

We received this very rare plant in 1823, from His Excellency Sir Ralph Woodford, of Trinidad, and it flowered in January 1826; the scape, which is slender and flat, being about two feet in height. It has flourished in our stove, planted in soil composed of moss, saw-dust, and coarse sand; but we have not yet ventured to attempt separating it. In a communication from the late much-lamented Baron de Schack, dated July 1823, he describes this plant as being called in Trinidad, the Vegetable Butterfly, and says, "it has been known about eight years, and grows on the bark of calabash trees, only in one spot, on the highest part of the northern ridge of mountains in that island, forming the valley of Maraval, about three miles in circumference, and is even there scarce. It makes two bulbs annually, each surmounted by a hard, thick, folded, purple spotted leaf. When it once begins to flower, the same stalk continues to throw out blossoms in succession throughout the year: each flower lasts ten or twelve days, after which, in fourteen days, another comes forth, and so on, till twelve or more flowers, according to the vigour of the plant, have been produced."

This is one of those interesting flowers, the contemplation of which exhilarates the mind. What rich and glowing harmony of colours! what an extraordinary form! how light and delicate in every part! While viewing its inimitable beauties, may our hearts be filled with admiration of the beneficent Creator of all things, and overflow with gratitude to that blessed Being, who formed such pleasing objects, to charm His rational creatures with the most innocent and delightful emotions!



Robinia altagana

No. 1064.

ROBINIA ALTAGANA.

Class. Order.
DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

....

This is a native of Siberia, where it was found by Pallas, who has given elegant figures of it in Flora Rossica; as also of a section of its wood, polished, which is peculiarly beautiful, being yellow, veined with red. It is a small tree, and flowers with us in the beginning of summer. It is quite hardy, and will grow in almost any soil. It may be increased either by seeds, which sometimes ripen here, or by grafting upon the R. caragana.

No. 1017.

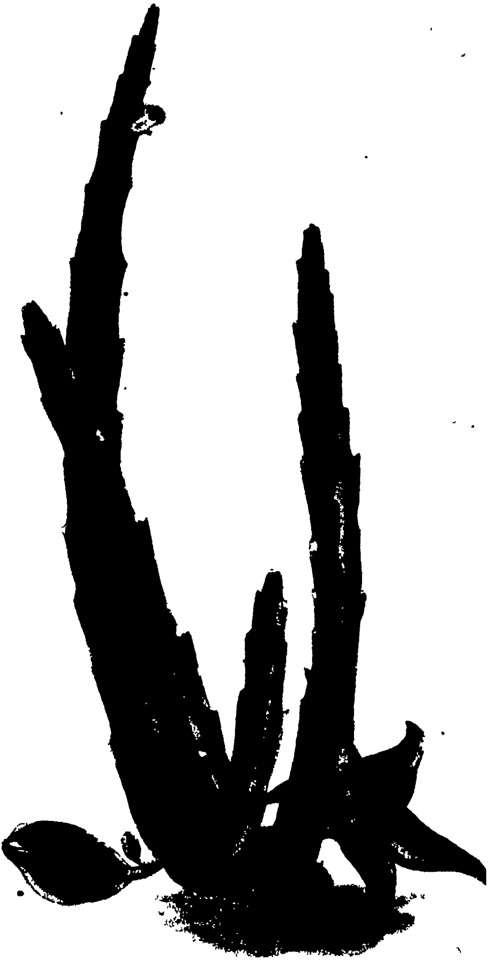
NEPENTHES DISTILLATORIA *fœmina.*

Class.	Order.
DIOECIA	*MONADELPHIA.*

……

This extraordinary plant is a native of Ceylon and other parts of India: our specimen, which is six or seven years old, was five feet in height: it flowered in July in the stove, which it requires at all times. We potted it in sandy peat, kept very moist, in which it appeared to thrive, but we have not hitherto succeeded in propagating it. Our plant appears not to differ in any important particular from that figured by Burmann, except that his panicle seems to be a little more branched. The pitchers are said to contain pure and sweet water in their native country. We have not in general found any in them after the lids open, which they do as soon as they are full grown: before this, we found them about a quarter full of sourish water.

The lower half of the pitcher is lined with minute glandular scales, from which this liquid is probably secreted. We have sometimes perceived dead insects in it, but not often enough to warrant the supposition of its being intended for the purpose of catching them. As Sir James Smith in Rees's Cyclopædia truly says, "We can give no farther explanation of the matter." Few, indeed, are the phenomena attending plants, either in their structure or their economy, that we can satisfactorily explain: every thing, however, tends to make this grand truth more evident and more indisputable, that God in infinite wisdom and goodness has made them all!!



Stapelia divaricata

G.C.fecit

No. 941.

STAPELIA DIVARICATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

……

This is a native of the deserts near the Cape of Good Hope. It was introduced in 1800. The herbage is more slender than in most of the genus, and the branches straggling and twisted.

It must be kept in a warm greenhouse, with little or no water during the winter, but in summer requires a moderate allowance. It flowers during the autumnal months, and is increased by cuttings, which should be planted in light loam, with a mixture of decayed morter.

No. 1163.

SARRACENIA RUBRA.

Class. Order.
POLYANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

……

Native of Georgia and Florida, in bogs and swamps. It has been introduced into this country within a few years, and requires the greenhouse here. It should be potted in sandy peat earth, and the pot placed in a pan of water; with which treatment it succeeds pretty well, and sometimes flowers, the season for which is the spring. It rarely increases.

Every plant of simplest structure, and most frequent occurrence, contains parts which may well excite our admiration; but those of less usual forms, like every thing to which we are unaccustomed, certainly strike us more forcibly. Of such is our present subject, the third of this interesting genus that we have been enabled to depict, all equally extraordinary, yet wholly diversified. The more closely we examine the works of the Almighty Creator, the more astonishing do they ever appear. Great and marvellous indeed are His works, just and true are all His ways!!!

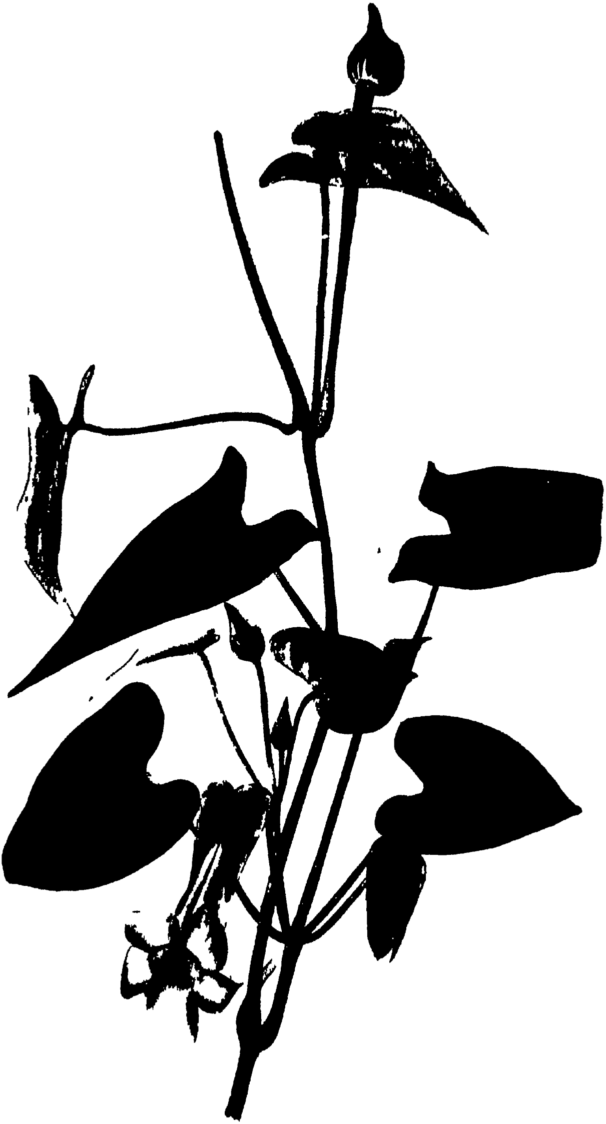
No. 1051.

STAPELIA MOSCHATA.

Class. PENTANDRIA. Order. DIGYNIA.

……

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced some years since. It does not often flower. We were favoured with the specimen from which our drawing was made, by the late Mr. W. Ross, of Newington, in the month of September last. It requires the usual protection of a dry greenhouse, and must be potted in loam with a mixture of old morter. It is easily increased by cuttings.



Thunbergia angulata.

No. 1044.

THUNBERGIA ANGULATA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

……

We were favoured last spring with this very pretty climbing plant, by our highly-valued friend, Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury Hill, who first raised it, among many other new plants, from seeds collected in Madagascar.

It requires the stove, and may be freely propagated by cuttings. The soil should be light rich loam.

No. 1043.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM GLOMERATUM.

Class. Order.
ICOSANDRIA *PENTAGYNIA*.

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, which may be considered as the birth-place of nearly the whole of this vast genus. The species now before us was cultivated in 1732, in the Eltham garden, as appears from Dillenius. It flowers in profusion in June and July, opening daily to the forenoon sun, when it is eminently beautiful. It is easily increased by cuttings, which should be planted in sandy loam: during the winter season it should be kept in the greenhouse, with a sparing supply of water.

No. 1042.

SPIRÆA ULMIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Carniola and of Siberia. It is a very hardy shrub, of three or four feet in height; growing bushy, and flowering in plenty during the months of June and July.

It may be increased by layers, or by suckers, which are commonly thrown up from the root in abundance. It will thrive in any light undunged soil.

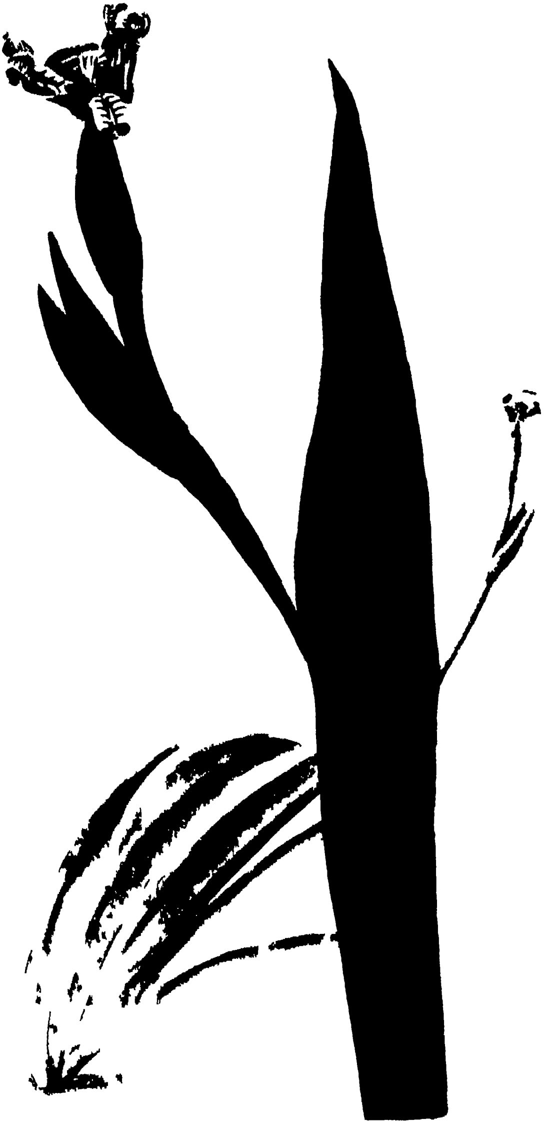
No. 1041.

DRIMIA ACUMINATA.

Class. Order.
HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

……

Native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced some few years since. It has a pretty spotted leaf, and the flowers, which are produced in autumn, are not unpleasing. It requires the greenhouse protection, with not too much water, being of a succulent habit. It sometimes increases by offsets, and should be potted in sandy peat soil.



Marica humilis.

No. 1081.

MARICA HUMILIS.

Class. — Orde..

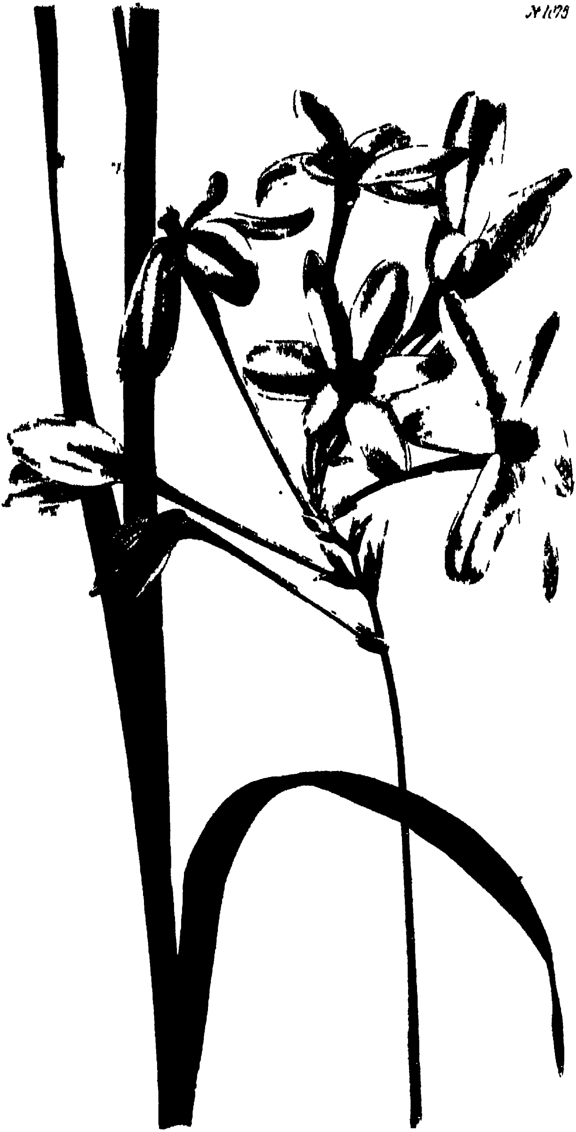
TRIANDRIA — *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Brazil; whence it was received by the late Mr. W. Ross, of Newington, of whom we obtained it. The leaves are short and curved or bent over in one direction; the flower stem resembles a leaf in substance, but is considerably longer. The blossoms come out one or two at a time, lasting only a few hours. The spathe contains several, which are produced at intervals of two or three days.

It requires the stove, and increases itself by offsets: the soil should be loam and peat.

№ 1079



No. 1078.

TRITONIA TENUIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
TRITONIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a very pretty bulbous-rooted plant, from the Cape of Good Hope. It flowers in May and June: the stems are about a foot in height. We have planted this, with other African bulbs, in a narrow border, close to the front wall of a stove, where the ground is seldom frozen. In this situation they thrive and flower a great deal better than in pots. The soil should be sandy peat. The bulbs multiply themselves freely by offsets.

[illegible] latifo

No. 1068.

CARLUDOVICA LATIFOLIA.

Class. *MONOECIA* — Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of Peru, and also of the Island of Grenada, whence we received it from our excellent friend, Mr. Ross. The genus was first published by Ruiz and Pavon, in the Flora Peruviana, and named by them in honour of King Charles the Fourth and Queen Louisa, the munificent patron and patroness of their work, and of botany.

At that period, the court of Spain devoted princely sums to botanical researches; but how different is the case now! as is well observed by an able writer, " Botany in Spain, like all other liberal sciences, may be said to have no existence; in that unhappy country, its professors are banished, its gardens desolate, and all that mighty support, which was once bestowed upon them, withheld."

This genus has since been called Ludovia, by Persoon, and Salmia by other writers, without improvement, or reason for the change, being apparent.

Its affinity to the Palms on one hand, and to the Aroideæ on the other, is very remarkable. It thus forms a sort of link between two classes of plants, which seem essentially most remote from each other.

Its cultivation is not difficult, as it requires only a high temperature, and will flourish in rich loamy soil. It sometimes increases itself by offsets. Our original plant, which we have had 10 years, is not more than 2 feet in height. The leaves are broad, and bear a considerable resemblance to the first leaves of a young Cocoa-nut tree.

No. 1065.

CAMELLIA OLEIFERA.

Class	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

A native of China, whence it has lately been introduced by the Horticultural Society; from whom we received it.

According to Dr. Abel, the Chinese cultivate it largely for the nuts, from which they obtain sweet oil of a very excellent quality. It grows to the size of a Cherry-tree, and bears in great profusion.

It requires the greenhouse with us, and flowers in autumn and winter. It may be increased by grafting upon the single Red Camellia. The soil should be rich loam.

No. 1046.

KENNEDIA PROSTRATA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales, whence it was early introduced: it is usually known by the name of coccinea, which, however, belongs properly to another species.

It flowers during the spring and summer, and often perfects its seeds in this country, by which it is readily multiplied; it is not generally very long-lived.

It requires keeping in a warm greenhouse all the year, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

No. 982.

EPIPACTIS LATIFOLIA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA*.

....

A native of cool shady mountain woods throughout Europe. It flowers in the summer: the stem is usually a foot or rather more in height: the blossoms are curious, and have a dingy appearance. It may be cultivated tolerably well in a pot, in vegetable earth, placed in the shade, and sometimes increases itself by offsets.

No. 909.

ACACIA CALAMIFOLIA.

Class. Order.
POLYGAMIA *MONOECIA.*

A native of New South Wales, introduced some years since: it flowers during most part of the year, but never very full. Its bright yellow blossoms are ornamental, and the whole plant is elegant in its appearance. It may be increased, although with difficulty, by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat. In winter it requires the protection of the greenhouse, and flourishes most when planted in the full ground of a conservatory.

Arnica crenata.

No. 901.

ARNICA CRENATA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*SUPERFLUA.*

……

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is described by Thunberg, Prodromus 154. The flower stems are scarcely six inches in height, and with us it blossoms in the early part of the spring. It is a very pretty little plant, requires the greenhouse, and may be increased slowly by dividing the roots. The soil should be sandy peat and loam.

No 1196.

DICHORISANDRA THYRSIFLORA.

Class. HEXANDRIA
Order. MONOGYNIA.

……

A native of Brazil, growing wild about thirty miles from Rio Janeiro; first raised by Mr. Harrison of Liverpool, from the Botanic Garden of which place we were favoured with it by the kindness of our worthy friend Mr. Shepherd. It has a kind of tuberous fleshy root, whence the stems, which are of a succulent consistence, rise to the height of two or three feet, and produce their elegant flowers in the autumn: they continue long in succession.

At present the plant is kept in the stove, but it appears not to be very tender, and will perhaps in time succeed in a greenhouse. It is increased by cuttings without difficulty, and should be potted in rich loam.

No. 1193.

LINUM TRIGYNUM.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA *PENTAGYNIA.*

……

This is a native of the East Indies: it was first found by Col. Hardwicke, growing on the sides of mountains, and flowering in December. With us it blooms in the summer and autumn, when it is very splendid.

It must be kept in a warm greenhouse: it is easily propagated by cuttings: the soil should be light loam.

Polygala cordifolia

No. 1189.

POLYGALA CORDIFOLIA.

Class. Order.
DIADELPHIA *OCTANDRIA.*

……

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced in 1791. It is a greenhouse plant, of slender growth, and produces its beautiful flowers in the beginning of summer.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat soil; or if planted out in a conservatory, will flourish in a superior manner.

No. 1190.

PONTHIEVA PETIOLATA.

Class. **Order.**
GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

....

This plant was brought by Mr. M'Rae from the island of St. Vincent to the garden of the Horticultural Society, who presented it to us. Its flowers continue a long time, usually in the autumnal months. It flourishes in the stove, potted in vegetable earth, and admits of occasional increase by separation.

No. 1185.

PLECTRANTHUS AUSTRALIS.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*GYMNOSPERMIA.*

Native of New South Wales, where it was discovered by Mr. Brown. We raised it from seeds, in 1824. It flowers in the months of June and July. The stems are herbaceous, growing to about the height of one foot.

The plant requires the common green-house protection, and may be increased either by cuttings or dividing the roots. The soil should be light loam.

No. 1095.

THERMOPSIS LABURNIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
ANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Napal, first raised in Scotland, by Mr. Neill, from seeds sent by Dr. Wallich. It flowered with us during great part of the last summer, trained to a wall in a sunny exposure, where seeds were perfected. It was little, if at all, injured by the frost during the winter, continuing to retain a portion of its leaves, and is now eight feet in height, with a thick woody stem and branches; so that there can be no doubt of its becoming naturalized to our climate, especially as it will grow in almost any soil.

Our excellent friend, Dr Hooker, in his beautiful Exotic Flora, in which this elegant plant was first published as a Baptisia, not having seen the seed vessel, was doubtful whether it could remain with that genus. It has since produced plenty: they are very long and slender, containing six or eight seeds: it cannot therefore be a Baptisia, which has short inflated pods, nor does it entirely harmonize with Thermopsis.

No. 1099.

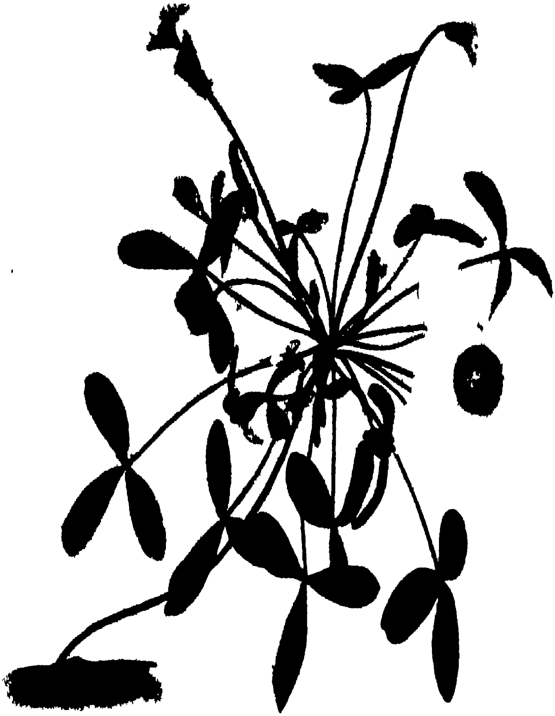
SPARAXIS ORCHIDIFLORA.

Du Class.	Order.
[illegible]ANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

· · · · · · · ·

We received this elegant bulbous plant of Mr. Synnet, last year: it was brought by him, with many others, from the country to the northward of the Cape of Good Hope. It flowered in our greenhouse during the autumn in great plenty; but when it has been more accustomed to our climate, will probably flower in May or June; the season in which most of this class of plants are in perfection here.

It will increase by offsets from the bulb, and should be planted in sandy peat earth.



Oxalis tenella.

No. 1096.

OXALIS TENELLA.

Class.	*Order.*
DECANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the neighbourhood of the *Cape of Good Hope*, and was first described and figured by *Jacquin*, in his valuable monograph on this pretty genus.

We received it last summer of Mr. Synnet, who brought it among his collection from Africa: it flowered in September.

It requires the greenhouse, and should be kept nearly dry during that part of the year in which the bulbs lie dormant: in the growing season it must have a good supply of water. It increases by offsets from the bulbs, and should be potted in sandy peat.

T. Boys, del.

Liparis foliosa

No. 1097.

LIPARIS FOLIOSA.

Class. GYNANDRIA — Order. MONANDRIA.

....

This subject was lately introduced from the Mauritius, by our worthy friend, Mr. Barclay, of Bury Hill, who kindly imparted it to us. It flowered in November, and is a curious and interesting plant, although not very shewy.

It must be kept in the stove, and should be potted in vegetable earth, with the surface covered with moss. It will sometimes admit of increase by separating the roots.

№ 108.

No. 1088.

PULTENÆA STIPULARIS.

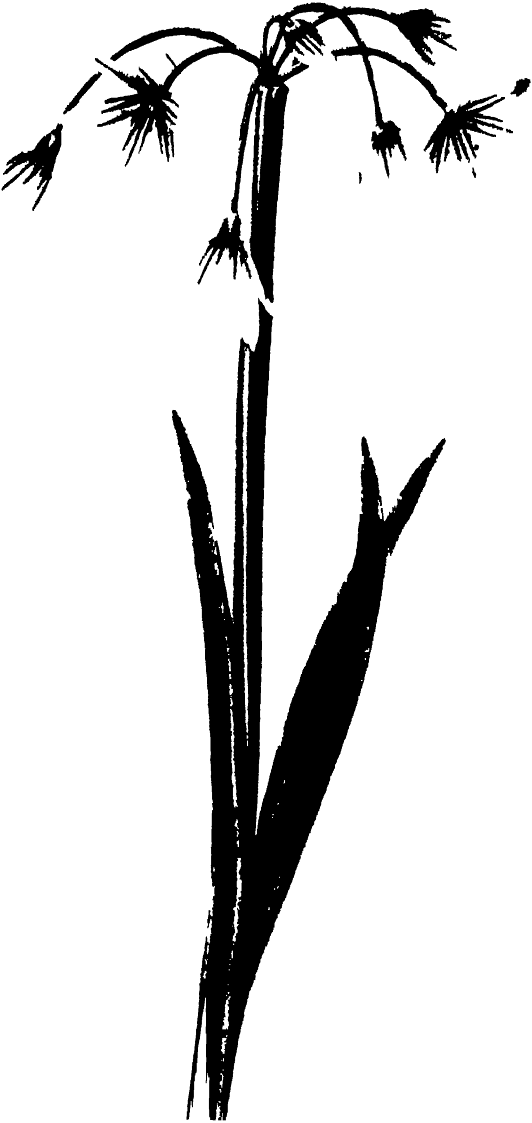
Class. Order.
DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of New South Wales; introduced among some of the first arrivals from that country. It is a fine species, with flowers larger than those of most of the other kinds: they usually appear in the spring and summer.

It is necessary to preserve it in the greenhouse, and it may be propagated, though not very easily, by cuttings. Seeds are seldom ripened here, consequently the plant has never become common. The soil should be sandy peat.

№ 1087



No. 1087.

ALLIUM PENDULINUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a delicate little species, found in Italy and Greece: we received bulbs of it from Professor Tenori, of Naples, which flowered in June and July.

It requires a little protection in severe seasons, and should therefore be preserved in a cold frame: the bulbs produce numerous offsets, whereby they readily multiply themselves. The soil should be sandy loam.

№ 1085.

No. 1085.

SPARAXIS GRANDIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

·······

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it is a small bulbous rooted plant, producing very rich and beautiful flowers; they are usually in season in the month of May, and open in the morning sun, closing each evening, for a few days.

They succeed pretty well in a border on the outside of the front wall of a stove. The soil should be sandy peat. The bulbs multiply themselves by offsets.

No. 1050.

PASSIFLORA PICTURATA.

Class	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*PENTANDRIA.*

....

Native of Brazil, lately introduced: it is a tender plant, of great beauty; remarkable for the curious colour of its leaves, and its elegant flowers, which are produced throughout the summer months.

It must be kept in the warmest part of the stove, and flourishes best if planted in a border of rich earth. It will strike freely by cuttings.

N° 1092

No. 1052.

SPARTIUM MULTIFLORUM *incarnatum.*

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

This species is a native of Portugal and Barbary, and has been long cultivated in this country, being quite naturalized to our climate. It forms a shrub of from four to six feet in height, and when in flower, which is in the month of June, makes a beautiful appearance.

The present variety was raised from seeds by Mr. Thomson, at Mile-end: it is equally hardy with the other, and has a pleasing blush tint over the blossoms. It may be increased by seeds, which are perfected in abundance, but the produce are not all pink flowered.

No. 1059.

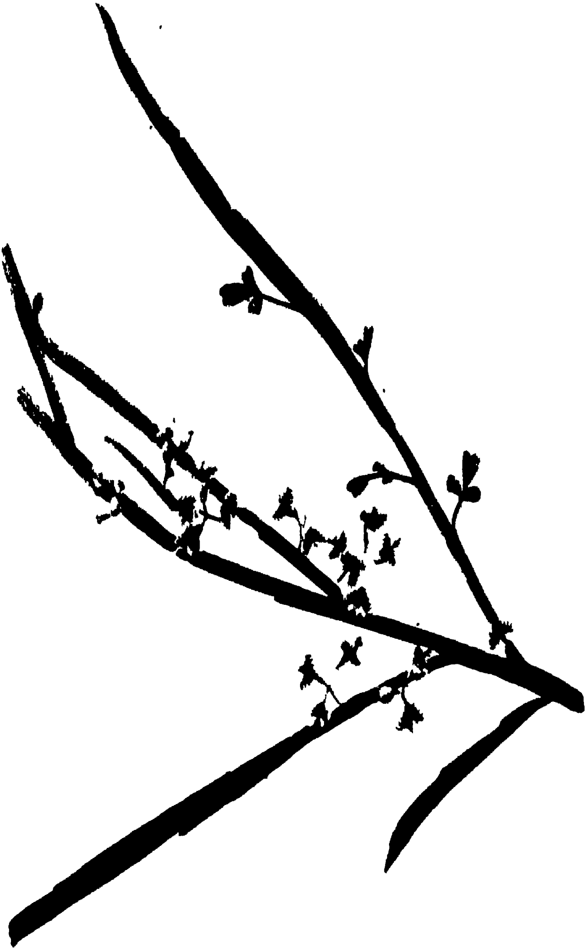
DENDROBIUM SQUALENS.

Class. Order.
GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

....

We received this plant in 1824, from the Horticultural Society. It was found near Rio de Janeiro in woods, by the Society's late excellent collector, Mr. John Forbes. With us it flowered in July, with two stems, and again in October: the flowers are curious but not splendid, being of a dingy hue. It must be preserved constantly in the stove, and potted in vegetable earth, with some fresh moss put over the surface.

№ 1061.



No. 1061.

CARMICHÆLIA AUSTRALIS.

Class. | Order.
DIADELPHIA | *DECANDRIA.*

……

In the year 1769 this plant was first discovered by Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander, in New Zealand; and very recently it has been introduced into this country. Its growth and habit are curious, the branches being quite flat and wholly without leaves. The flowers come out in spring and summer, and make a pretty appearance. It was named, by Mr. Brown, after Captain D. Carmichael, a zealous and accurate botanist. It requires the shelter of the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

No. 1057.

PULTENÆA TENUIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a low weakly shrub, a native of Van Diemen's Island, whence it was introduced about 1815. It flowers in spring and summer, and should be kept constantly in the greenhouse.

It must be potted in sandy peat earth, and may be increased by cuttings, or better by seeds, which are sometimes produced in England.

No. 1022.

ANTHOLYZA MONTANA.

Class. Order.
TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of the Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope: it is the Gladiolus parviflorus of Jacquin, and montanus of Roemer and Schultes, and of Steudel, but as Mr. Ker, in his able treatise on the Ensatæ*, has referred it to Antholyza, we have retained it there.

We raised it from Cape seeds a few years since: it flourishes with us in a border, close to the front wall of the stove, in sandy peat soil, and blooms in June: the flowers are curiously formed, and fragrant; at a little distance they have much the appearance of an Orchideous plant.

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* In Annals of Botany, a valuable work, the discontinuance of which is much to be regretted.

No. 1025.

CALCEOLARIA CORYMBOSA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of Chili: we received our plant from the Glasgow Botanic Garden: it has flowered regularly for two seasons in the month of May, and appears to be perennial. The brilliancy of the blossoms is inimitable: they have not yet produced seeds with us, but we have succeeded in obtaining a small increase by separation. The soil should be rich loam, and the plant must be sheltered in the greenhouse, and often repotted, which conduces much to its prosperity

Jeffersonia diphylla

No. 1036.

JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLA.

Class	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA*.

……

This is a native of North America: it grows on the sides of hills, in rich soil, from Virginia to Tennasee. We received our plants from Mr. Floy, of New York: they flowered plentifully in May last. There appears to be considerable difference in the form of the leaves, some being entire, and others varying, being more or less divided. It is a hardy perennial, which does not increase fast, and thrives either in a pot or the full ground, planted in peat and loam

No. 1194.

ERICA PANICULATA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was introduced about the year 1774, from the Cape of Good Hope; of which it is a native. Its growth is loose, having many twisted slender branches. The flowers are produced in the latter part of the summer.

It must be preserved in a light airy greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat earth. By cuttings it may be propagated without much difficulty.

No. 1124.

ASPHODELUS FISTULOSUS.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA*.

....

This is a native of Provence, Greece, Barbary, Spain, and Portugal. It was known to Gerarde, and cultivated by him; but being too tender for our climate, is apt to be lost from time to time.

It is necessary to protect it in a frame during the winter. It flowers in May, and may be increased by separation, and occasionally by seeds, which sometimes ripen here. The soil should be light loam.

No. 1191.

ALBUCA MAJOR.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

……

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a bulbous root, which produces its flowers with us in the summer or autumn. It requires the protection of a greenhouse, and is easily cultivated, occasionally increasing itself by offsets. The soil in which it thrives is sandy loam; and when the leaves decay, it may be kept two or three months without water.

No. 1167.

CALLICOMA SERRATIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

••••••••

A native of New South Wales, from whence it was early brought to this country.

It flowers in the beginning of summer: the heads of bloom are delicate and pleasing, and the leaves are particularly elegant in form and texture. It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat. The plant should have abundance of water.

No. 1197.

BAUERA HUMILIS.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

……

We raised this from [illegible] received from New South Wales about the year 1804. It is a neat growing close bushy shrub, flowering in summer and autumn. It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased easily by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

This genus was most deservedly named, by Sir James Smith, in honor of our old friends the very worthy brothers and excellent artists, Messrs. Francis and Ferdinand Bauer: the loss of the latter, who travelled with Dr. Sibthorp, in Greece, and with Mr. Brown, in New Holland, we have not long since had to lament. He died in the beginning of 1826, at Vienna, his native place. He had retired thither, partly from the fear, notwithstanding his rare talents, of being unable, in this expensive country, to meet the wants and infirmities of declining years.

No. 1150.

ERICA PETIOLATA.

Class. — Order.
OCTANDRIA — *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a very dwarf kind: it is recorded to have been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1774. We recollect having first obtained it from our excellent friend, the late Mr. Donn, of Cambridge, who was particularly successful in its cultivation.

It requires the usual greenhouse treatment, and flowers in May and June, frequently bearing seeds in this country; which is a favourable circumstance, as it is very difficult to strike by cuttings.

N° 1283

Ornithogalum aureum.

No. 1183.

ORNITHOGALUM AUREUM.

Class. Order.
HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant flowering bulbous-rooted plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It usually blooms in the spring with us. The stem is nearly a foot in height, and the flowers continue long in beauty; after which the whole decays, and the bulb often remains dormant for two seasons, when it shoots up with renewed vigour It must be preserved in the greenhouse, and potted in sandy loam It very rarely increases itself by any offsets.

[illegible]

No. 1161.

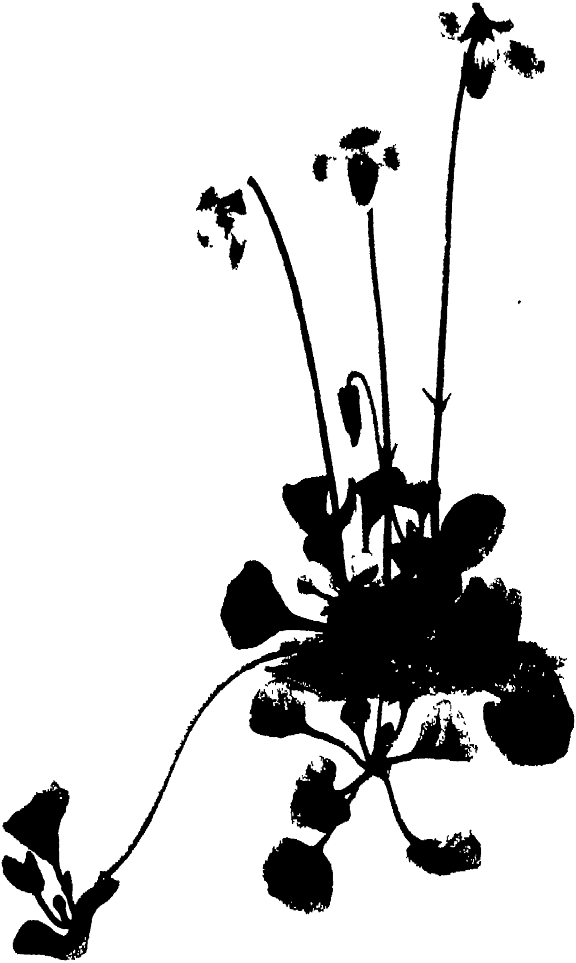
ALETRIS FARINOSA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

……

This is a native of North America, from New England to Carolina: according to Elliott, it is common in damp pine barrens. It is perennial and quite hardy with us: the leaves, which are bright green, are permanent: the flower stems are about two feet in height, and the flowers appear in the beginning of summer.

It increases itself slowly by offsets, and should be planted in sandy peat, either in a pot or in the open border.



No. 1133.

VIOLA HEDERACEA

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA*

....

We raised this two years since from seeds, which were collected in Van Diemen's island. It is a pretty little trailing plant, with delicate flowers, the stalks of which are erect, rising two inches above the leaves It increases itself by the creeping branches, which put forth roots, and become plants. They should be kept in the greenhouse in winter, and potted in loam and peat.

No. 1136.

DIANELLA STRUMOSA.

Class. Order.
HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

• • • • • • • •

This is a native of New South Wales: it was introduced in 1820, and flowers in May and June, with a stem about three feet in height.

It may be increased by seeds, which are sometimes produced in this country. The soil should be loam and peat, and the plant must be preserved through the winter in the greenhouse.

Asphodelus tauricus

No. 1102.

ASPHODELUS TAURICUS.

Class. Order.
HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

……

This is a native of Tauria and Caucasus, growing on rocks. It is perennial, and quite hardy with us: we have had it several years in cultivation.

It may be increased by separating the roots, and will thrive in any good garden soil, either potted or in a border. It flowers freely in the beginning of summer.

[illegible]

Crataegus spendensſsima

No. 1100.

CRATÆGUS SPINOSISSIMA.

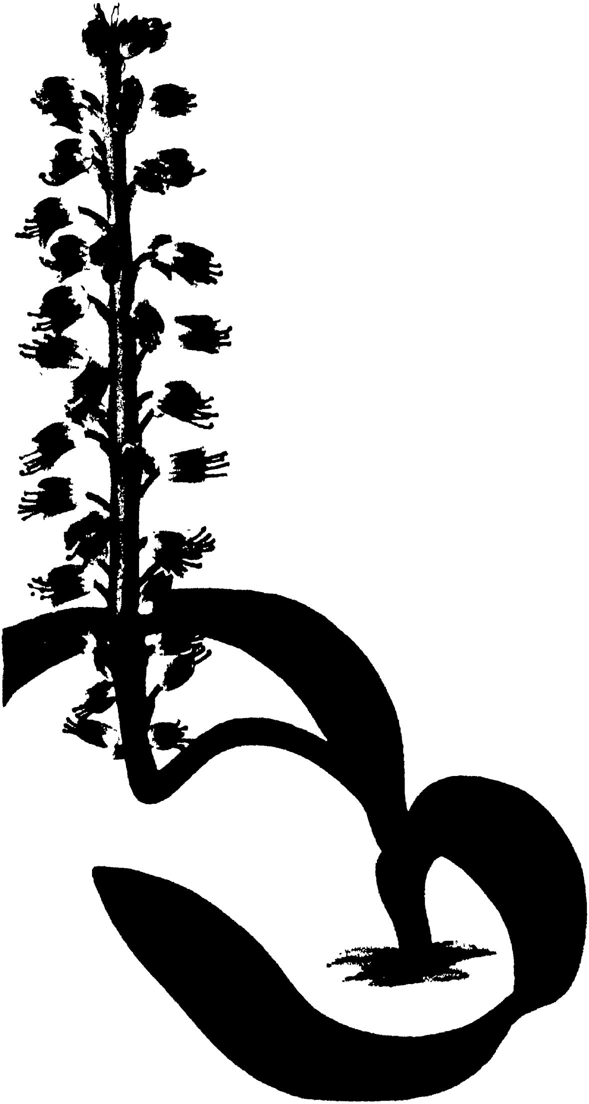
Class. ICOSANDRIA — Order. DIGYNIA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and has been cultivated in this country for several years: it is an ornamental shrub, producing its flowers in plenty in the beginning of the summer.

It will flourish in any situation, being quite hardy; and it is increased without difficulty by budding upon the common white thorn.



Lachenalia [illegible]

No. 1129.

LACHENALIA BICOLOR.

Class. HEXANDRIA Order. MONOGYNIA.

……

This is a native of South Africa, and was brought to this country by Mr. Synnet. It is a delicate species, and we fear will be difficult to preserve here. our bulbs flowered in April: they were potted in rich loam and kept constantly in the greenhouse. They have not yet shown any disposition to increase themselves either by offsets or by any other mode.

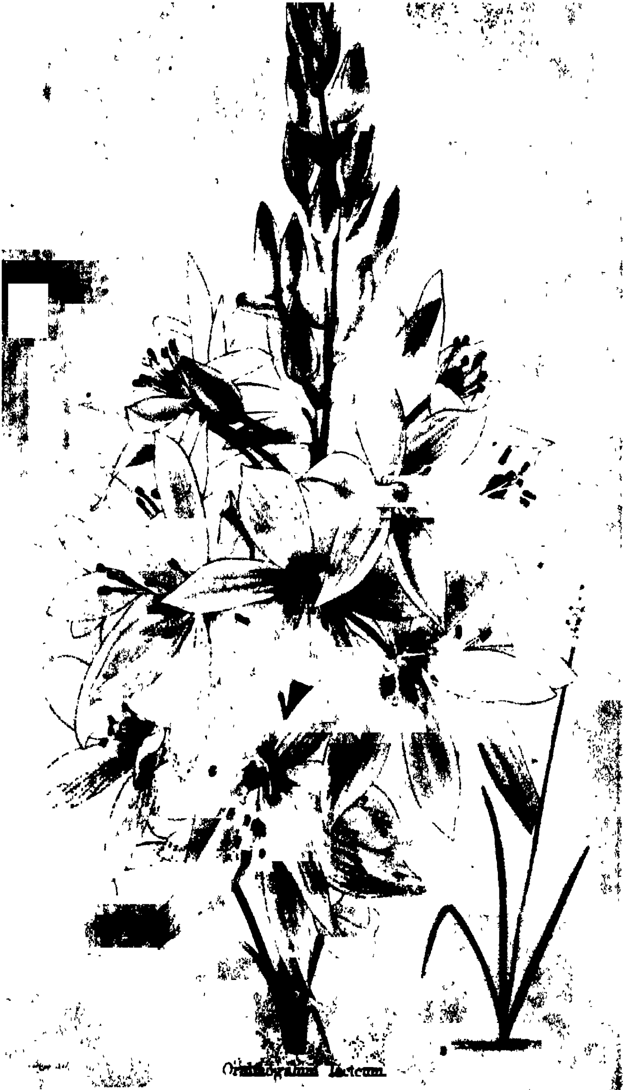
No. 1140.

LACHENALIA FRAGRANS

Class. Order.
HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

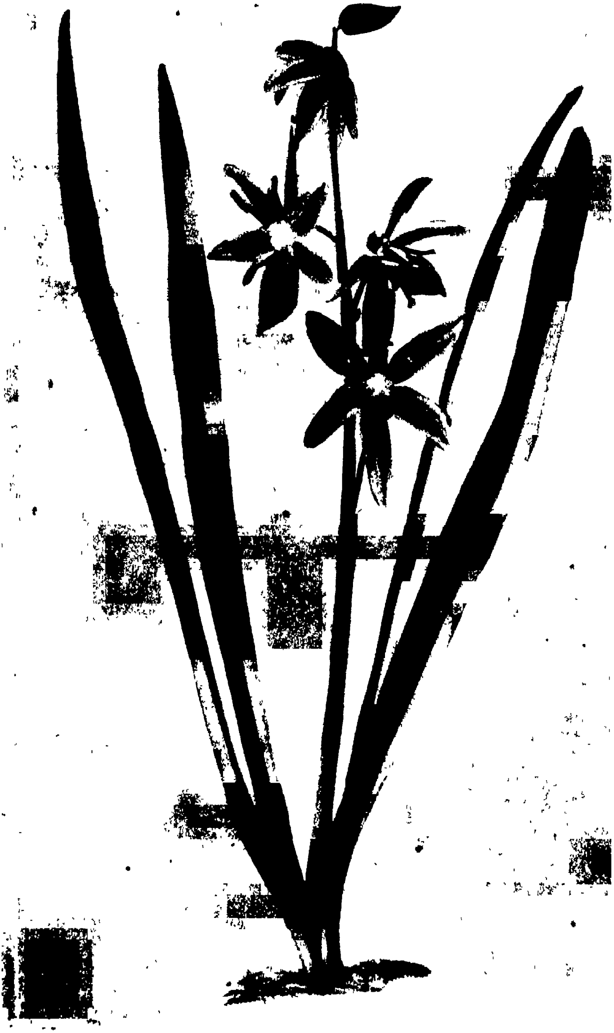
……

Although this is not so splendid as many of the species of Lachenalia, it is yet a desirable plant for its fine scent. Like the other kinds, it is from the Cape, and requires the greenhouse. It flowers in the spring, after which the leaves decay, when it requires little or no water till towards autumn, when they re-appear. It increases itself freely by offsets, and should be potted in rich loam.



Ornithogalum lacteum.

34



4. Scilla amœna

Liliacée

8.2 scillie

No. 1159.

ORNITHOGALUM LACTEUM.

Class. Order.
HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

This bulbous plant is a native of South Africa; it was introduced some years since: we received ours from Mr. Synnet, who brought it from the Cape. It flowered in June: the blossoms are beautiful, and of a most delicate white; the stems usually two feet high.

It requires the greenhouse, and when in a dormant state should have little or no water. It rarely increases itself by offsets from the bulbs. The soil should be sandy loam.

No. 1015.

SCILLA AMŒNA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

……

This is a native of the eastern parts of Europe; it has long been cultivated in this country, and, like most of this genus, is very beautiful. It is quite hardy, and flowers in the spring. It increases itself copiously by offsets, and grows very well in any good garden soil.

Podalyria buxifolia

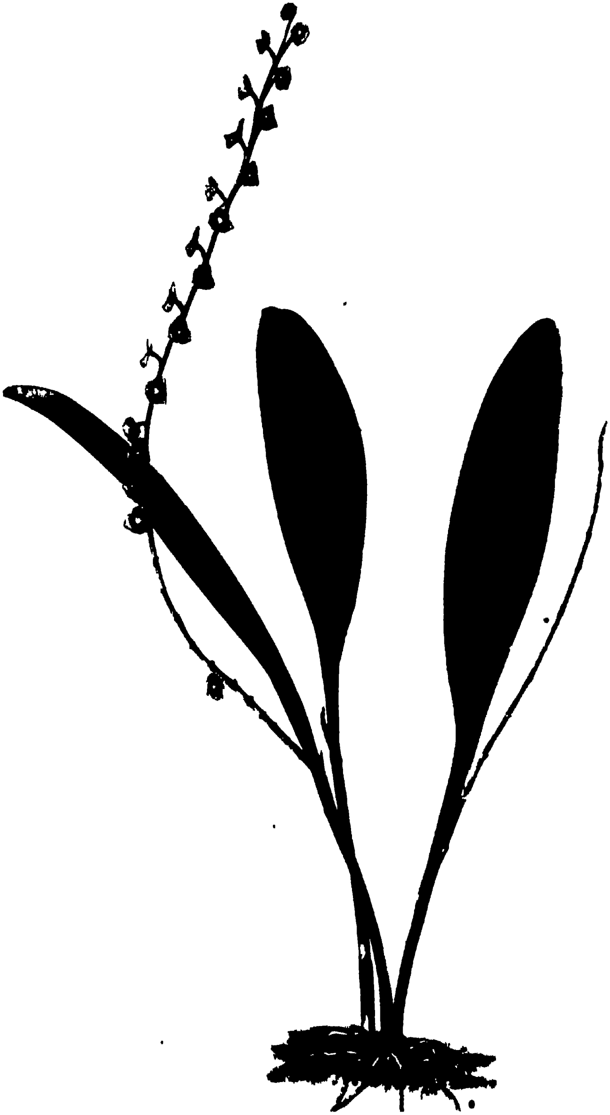
No. 1020.

PODALYRIA BUXIFOLIA.

Class. Order.
DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA*.

....

A handsome upright shrub, lately introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, and growing to the height of five or six feet. It flowers near the upper part of the shoots, which seldom have more than one flower on each. It requires the protection of the greenhouse, and does very well planted in the full ground of a conservatory. It is increased with difficulty by cuttings, for seeds are not produced here, and but rarely obtained from its native places. The soil should be loam and peat.



Stelis micrantha

No. 1011.

STELIS MICRANTHA.

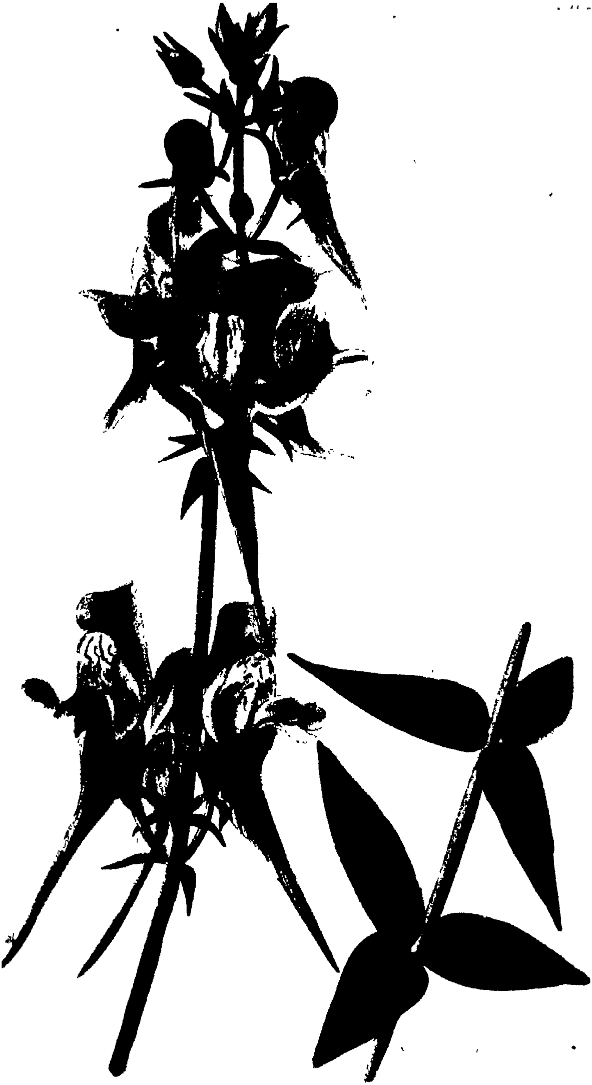
Class. Order.
GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

....

This curious little plant is a native of Jamaica: it flowered with us in April. The blossoms expand in the evening, remain open through the night, and close rather early in the morning, continuing to do so for eight or ten days.

It has succeeded pretty well with us potted in vegetable earth with a little sand, and may be increased sometimes by separation of the root, although, like most of this family, it should be disturbed as little as possible.

It requires the constant heat of the stove.



Linaria triornithophora

No. 1010.

LINARIA TRIORNITHOPHORA.

Class. Order.
DIDYNAMIA *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

According to Brotero, this plant is found growing in shady moist places in hedges round about Coimbra, and other places in the north of Portugal. It was in the collection of Dr. Fothergill in 1779, but has never been plentiful. With us it flowers in the summer, the blossoms, as well as leaves, coming in threes; each flower bears a fanciful resemblance to a small bird, whence its name.

It should be kept in the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings; the soil should be loam and peat.

No. 1009.

PYRUS POLLVERIA.

Class. Order.
ICOSANDRIA *PENTAGYNIA.*

……

This is a native of Germany. It is represented by John Bauhin, in his Historia, who first noticed it, and calls it most beautiful and rare: he met with it in the garden of a Baron Pollwill, in Alsatia. We received it many years since from Vienna.

The leaves are downy, and the flowers come out in May; they are sometimes succeeded by fruit, which is not unpleasant in taste.

It may be increased by budding on the white thorn, and being perfectly hardy, may be planted in any soil or situation.

Kennedia ovata.

No. 1007.

KENNEDIA OVATA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales, introduced 1820. It is an elegant climbing plant, of much larger growth and finer flowers than the monophylla. It blooms in May and June, and thrives best if planted in the border of a conservatory and trained to the wall, or any other suitable part of the building.

It may be increased by cuttings, and the soil should be loam and peat.

[illegible]

No. 1002.

CHORIZEMA NANA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A pretty little plant from New Holland, whence it was early introduced into this country . it flowers abundantly, and often produces ripe seeds, by which it may be readily increased. It requires a warm greenhouse, in a shady part of which it ought to be constantly preserved, but in general it is not very long lived. The soil should be sandy peat

Polygala attenuata

No. 1000.

POLYGALA ATTENUATA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*OCTANDRIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it has lately been introduced. It is a moderate sized shrub, with loose branches; at the ends of which the flowers are produced, usually in the spring: they are very ornamental, and continue long in beauty.

The plant requires the protection of a greenhouse: it may be propagated, although with difficulty, by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

In closing the tenth volume, which completes our first series of 1000 subjects, we beg to express our obligations to those kind friends whose liberal patronage has encouraged us to go on in our humble exertions. We have endeavoured to pourtray some small portion of the wonderful works of our great and glorious Creator, and, cheered by the approbation which we have met with, we propose to commence another series. Looking around, we behold new and interesting articles each day increasing. Hitherto the Lord has mercifully helped us; therefore will we "yet speak of the glorious honour of His Majesty, and of His wondrous works. The Lord is gracious, and full of compassion, slow to anger, and of great mercy. The Lord is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works."

Prescotia plantaginifolia

No. 990.

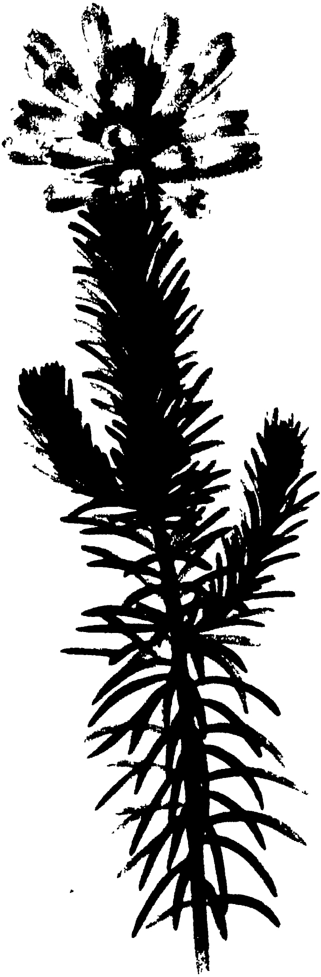
PRESCOTIA PLANTAGINIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This genus was named by Mr. Lindley, after Mr. Prescot, of St. Petersburg. It is a native of Rio Janeiro, where it was discovered in 1822 by Mr. John Forbes, the excellent collector of the Horticultural Society, who afterwards met his death on a journey in the interior of Eastern Africa, sincerely lamented by every one who knew any thing of him.

We received our plant from the Society. It flowered during the winter season. The flower stem was about two feet in height. We have found it easily cultivated in the stove, potted in vegetable soil, mixed with sand. It may be increased sparingly, by separating the roots.



Erica spicata

No. 1203.

ERICA SPICATA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

……

We raised this sort from Cape seeds, in the year 1793. Its growth is upright, with rigid branches: the flowers come out in winter, and are very lasting.

It may be increased, although with difficulty, by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth, and preserved in an airy greenhouse.

No. 1201.

GENISTA CANARIENSIS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of the Canary islands, and also of Spain; it is a middle sized bushy shrub, which has been long known in this country, and cultivated as an ornament to its greenhouses. It flowers abundantly in spring and the beginning of summer, may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam.

The blossoms are exceedingly bright and beautiful, but there are no bounds to the proofs of Divine goodness in the vegetable creation. " As we love our parents, from whom we derived our being, sustenance, and protection, while we stood in need, and afterwards proof of unchanging and undying love, so God would have us love Him in Whom we live, and move, and breathe, and have our being, and from Whom proceedeth every good and perfect gift, in Whose house we dwell, and at Whose plentiful board we feed, with Whose smiles we are recreated, and Whose service is gentle and sweet."

No. 1205.

CUNILA MARIANA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

……

A native of North America: it has been long known, and is very well represented by Morison, yet is rarely met with in gardens, though certainly deserving cultivation.

It may be considered as tolerably hardy, but not very long lived: it flowers in the summer, and will increase by cuttings. The soil should be light loam.

Erica muscosoide

No. 1202.

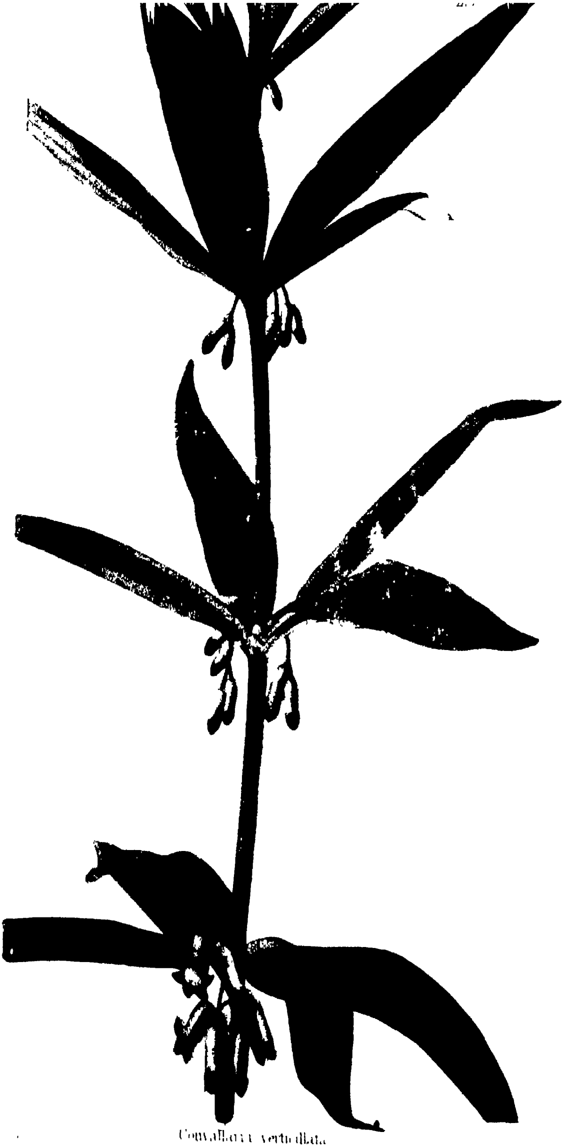
ERICA MUCOSOIDES.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* **Order.** *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced about 1800. It is a slow growing dwarf kind, with many slender crooked branches. The flowers are produced in the autumnal months.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth, and preserved in a light airy greenhouse.



Convallaria verticillata

No. 1108.

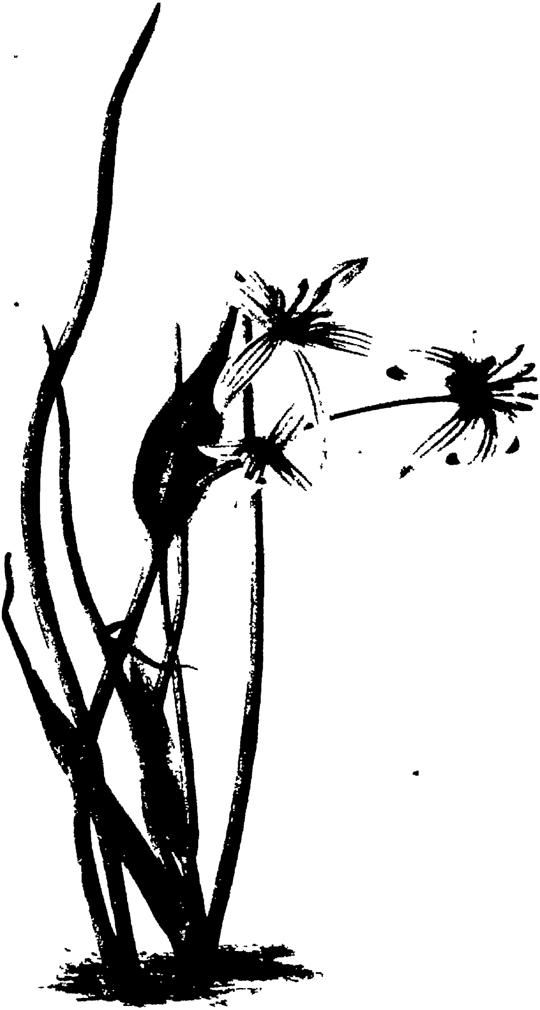
CONVALLARIA VERTICILLATA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

……

This is a native of the Northern parts of Europe; it is herbaceous, and quite hardy, flowering in May and June. It is a neat, pleasing plant, and may be cultivated with little care, as it will grow in any good soil, and increase without difficulty by division of the roots.

"We see not now the complete adaptation of creation to become the all-sufficient teacher of mankind, even had it been peopled by men with the moral and intellectual powers of Adam in his primitive dignity. But this is plain enough, that every part of nature, every tree, plant, flower, and fruit, every bird, beast, and fish, the spacious river, the mighty ocean, the humble vale, the lofty Himalay, and the spangled heavens with their thousand and ten thousand open and hidden wonders, were capable of furnishing ample employment, and matter for incessant praise, to creatures at once innocent, inquisitive, devout, and full of the vigour of a profound intelligence."



Ornithogalum sternbergii

No. 1209.

ORNITHOGALUM STERNBERGII.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

……

A native of the Alps of Switzerland: we received it from Mr. Schleicher, who considers it a distinct species, although by Steudel it is referred to O. luteum.

It is a small bulbous rooted plant, flowering in spring: in general it does not last long in cultivation, though not susceptible of injury by cold. We have kept it out of doors, in a small pot, in light loamy earth. It will increase sometimes by offsets.

No. 1208.

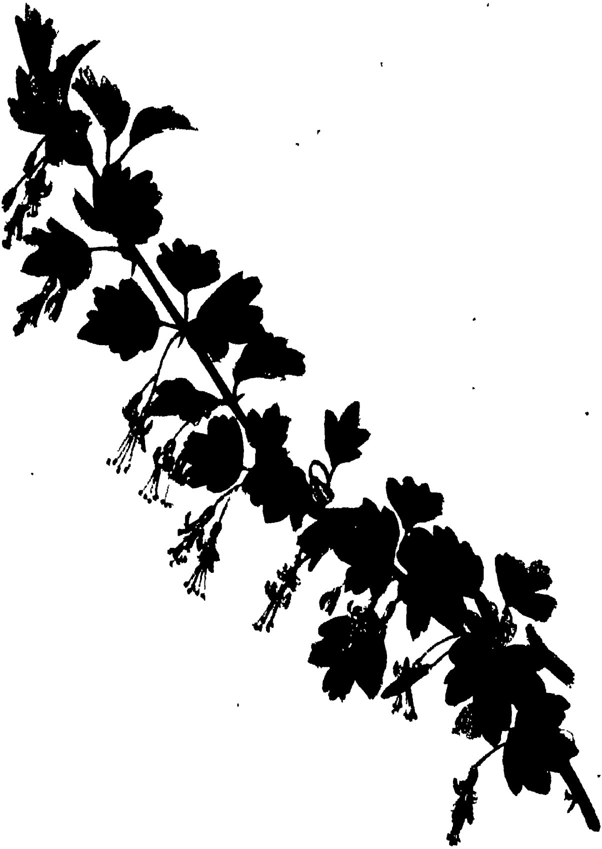
MELALEUCA DECUSSATA.

Class. Order.
POLYADELPHIA *POLYANDRIA.*

....

This plant was introduced, about the year 1803, from New South Wales, of which it is a native. Its growth is low and bushy, with many rigid branches: the flowers come out in summer, usually from the older branches. Like the others of this genus, the leaves are aromatic.

It requires the greenhouse in winter, and has been increased by cuttings. The soil most suitable to it is loam and peat.



Ribes triflorum

Grossulaceae

No. 1207.

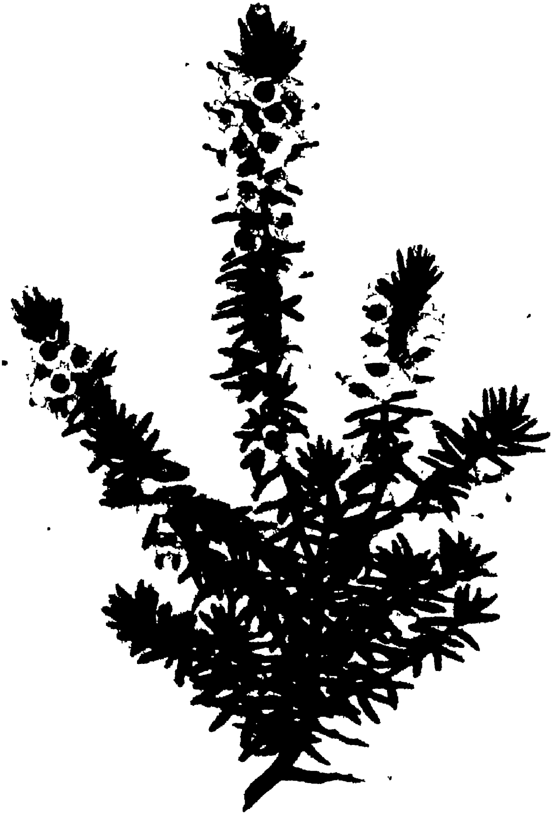
CACTUS TRUNCATUS.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

……

This is a native of Brazil: it was introduced into England in 1821. It possesses great beauty. Like most of this family the branches are of curious form and growth; they are quite flat, dividing in joints of about three inches in length. The flowers grow out at the ends, usually in the autumn.

It requires the stove, and is propagated, without difficulty, by cuttings, which should be planted in rich loam.



Erica intertexta

No. 1034.

ERICA INTERTEXTA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA

……

Native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1810 it is a very dwarf bushy sort, having many small branches thickly matted together The flowers are produced early in the summer.

It requires the protection of the greenhouse, and may be propagated by cuttings The soil should be sandy peat

Thunbergia coccinea

No. 1195.

THUNBERGIA COCCINEA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This was first raised from seeds sent from Calcutta to the Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh; whence we received it from our friend Mr. M'Nab. It requires the stove, and is a climbing plant, which flowers very freely in the autumn. It may be propagated by cuttings, and potted in light rich loam. It is certainly a charming acquisition, the blossoms being particularly beautiful and striking.

"If the works of God overwhelm us with astonishment, how admirable must He Himself be! How great the felicity of those who shall behold Him as He is! If a ray of the Divine light be so enchanting, how glorious will be the Sun Himself! If this place of our temporal, earthly sojourning be so beautiful, how infinitely more the dwellings in our Father's house. O that we might never be debased to the irrational animals, by directing our regards merely to the earth, without soaring upwards to the most glorious Lord of all!!"

№ 1091

[illegible]

No. 1091.

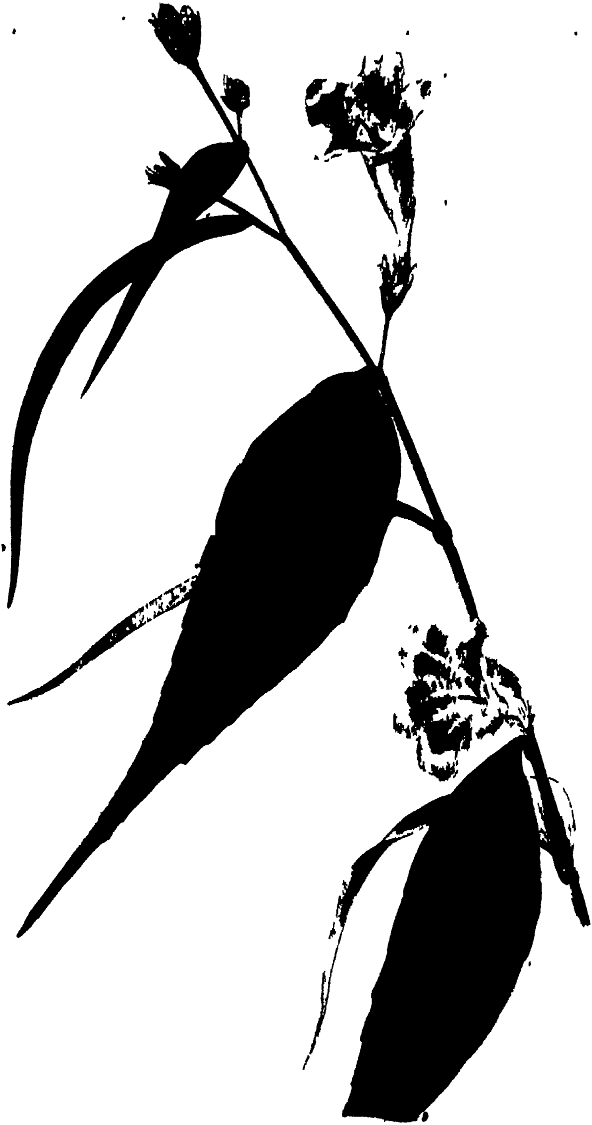
XYLOPHYLLA ELONGATA.

Class. **Order.**
MONOECIA *MONADELPHIA.*

....

This curious plant is a native of the West Indies, and has not long since been introduced into this country. The flowers are situated on the edges of the leaves: they usually appear, in great abundance, in the latter part of summer and autumn, lasting for a considerable period. It has been finely represented by Jacquin, in the Hortus Schoenbrunensis, 348. Sometimes it attains the height of five or six feet.

The stove heat is constantly required for its preservation: it admits of increase by cuttings, and should be potted in peat earth and loam.



Ruellia anisophylla

No. 1070.

RUELLIA ANISOPHYLLA.

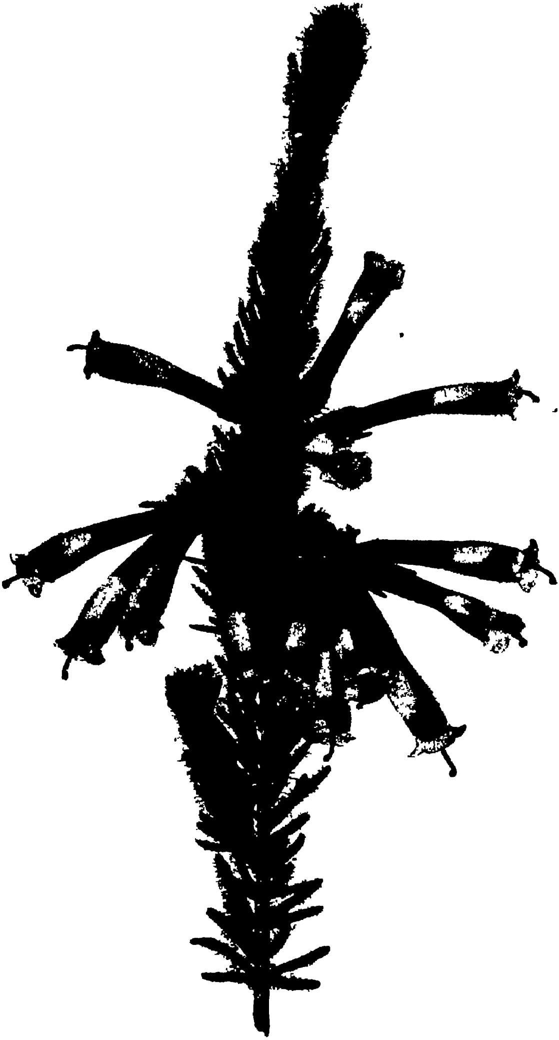
Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

We are indebted for this pleasing plant to our valuable friend, M. Bosc, of the Jardin du Roi, at Paris, who presented it to us, with many others, in the summer of 1825.

Its leaves are obliquely formed, with the veins prominent on both sides, which makes the two surfaces look almost alike. The flowers come out in autumn and winter: they are pretty, and are produced in succession. The plant appears to require the stove. It will increase by cuttings, and the soil should be light loam.

Styrax grandifolium



Erica bicolor

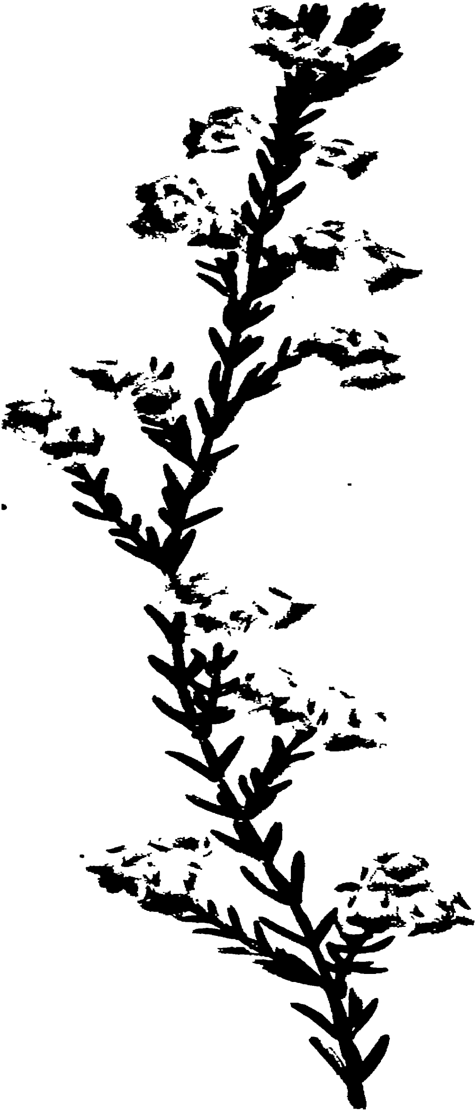
No. 1001.

ERICA BICOLOR.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

……

This elegant plant was first introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, about the year 1793. It is upright and branching, with downy leaves, and produces its beautiful flowers in the beginning of spring. In its growth it is more robust than many of the kinds of heaths, and requires the protection of a very airy greenhouse. It will admit of propagation by cuttings, and, like most of the others, should be potted in sandy peat.



Erica obtusa

No. 1027.

ERICA OBTUSA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

We raised this in the year 1820, from Cape seeds: a plant of it which we had sent to the Duke of Bedford, flowered for the first time last spring, at Woburn. His Grace kindly communicated the specimen to us, and soon after some of our plants also produced flowers.

It is a neat small species, seemingly of hardy constitution and low bushy growth: it requires the usual greenhouse protection, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil must be sandy peat.

Erica denticulata

T Boys. del

No. 1090.

ERICA DENTICULATA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

……

A pretty little bushy growing species, native of the Cape of Good Hope: its flowers completely cover the whole of the plant during the spring months. In height it rarely exceeds six or eight inches.

Like the others of this elegant race of plants, it must be kept in an airy greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat earth. It is increased with little difficulty by cuttings.

No. 1080.

CONVALLARIA STELLATA.

Class. Order.
HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Canada. It is a hardy perennial, and grows about a foot in height. It has been long known in England, and may be cultivated without difficulty either in a pot or in the full ground, in good loamy soil.

It is increased by dividing the roots, which may be performed in the spring, before they begin to push.

Rhamnus alpinus.

No. 1077.

RHAMNUS ALPINUS.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Alps of Switzerland and Austria, also part of France and Piedmont. We received it, many years since, from our friend Baron Zois. It grows to the height of four or five feet, with many branches. The leaves are particularly beautiful, being of a fine glossy green, and marked with parallel lines in a peculiar manner.

It is perfectly hardy, and will grow in any tolerable soil and situation. It may be increased without much difficulty by layers.

Lachenalia mutabilis

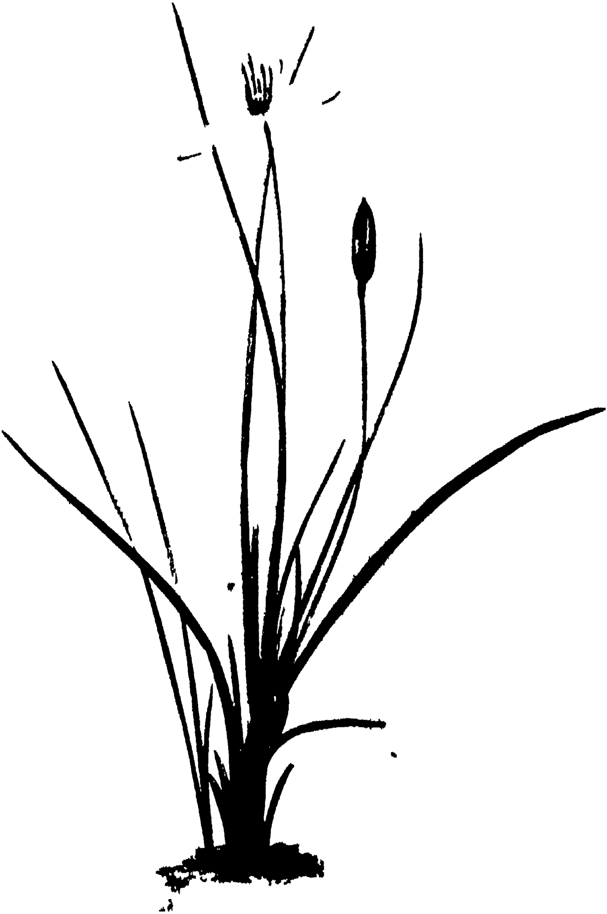
No. 1076.

LACHENALIA MUTABILIS.

Class. Order.
HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

……

We received this pretty little bulbous plant of Mr. Synnet, who brought it from the Cape, in the summer of last year. It flowered in November, lasting long, but when more naturalized to our treatment, will probably flower at a different season. It must be preserved in the greenhouse, and planted in sandy loam. It will sometimes increase itself by offsets.



Hypoxis alba

No. 1074.

HYPOXIS ALBA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* *Order.* *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was brought home last summer, by Mr. Synnet, from whom we received it, and it flowered in the autumn; the leaves are six inches long, tapering to a point, and the flower stalk about the same length. The blossoms open to the morning sun, lasting several days. Our plant differs in a slight degree from the figure of H. alba in Jacquin's magnificent Fragmenta, tab. 7, but it cannot be a distinct species.

It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat.

[illegible] del.

Erica maſsoni.

No. 1069.

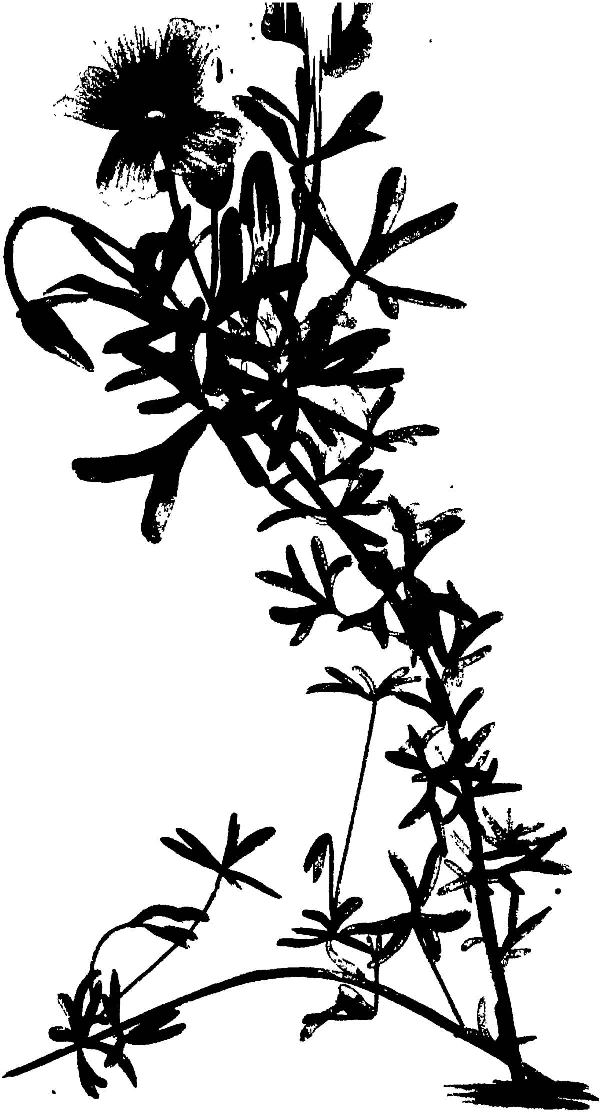
ERICA MASSONI.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

……

This was named after the celebrated Francis Masson, and few deserved the honorable distinction more. He was sent out, by His late Majesty, as a botanical collector, and perhaps no one ever discoved and sent home a larger number of new plants than he did in his two voyages to the Cape, besides many from Madeira and the West Indies. He afterwards went to North America, in the same pursuit, and died at Montreal in 1805, aged 65.

This noble species is one of those so magnificently pourtrayed by the unrivalled hand of our old friend, Mr. Francis Bauer, in his "Kew plants." It is rather difficult to cultivate, and grows slowly. It flowers during the summer, and may be increased, sparingly, by cuttings, which should be potted in sandy peat, and constantly preserved in an airy greenhouse.



Oxalis glauca.

No. 1056.

OXALIS BIFURCA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

……

Native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it has lately been introduced. The stems are from six inches to a foot in length, more or less leafy and branching: they are downy, as are all parts of the plant. The flower stalks are single and longer than the leaves; both have a joint at their insertion, and the stalks have two small subulate opposite stipules near the flower. The leaves are ternate and forked full half their length.

It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat earth: it increases itself by offsets from the bulb. The flowers are produced during the summer and autumn.

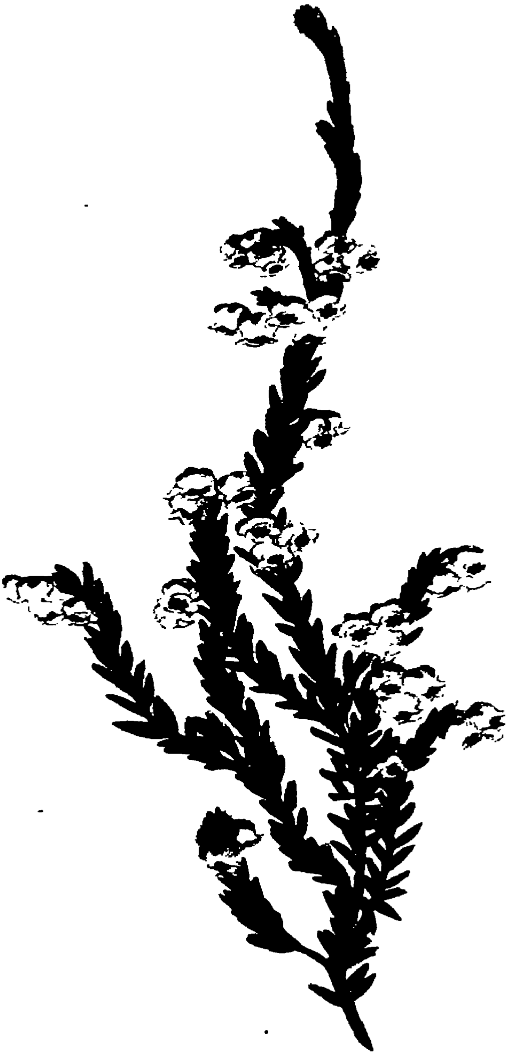
No. 1055.

ELÆOCARPUS CYANEUS.

Class. Order.
POLYANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

……

This is a native of New Holland, and was introduced in 1803. It is a strong growing shrub, with rigid leaves, and it flowers during the summer season. The blossoms are often succeeded by fruit, which ripens in this country, and is of a beautiful blue colour. The plant flourishes best planted in the full ground of a conservatory: the soil should be loam and peat. It may be propagated by cuttings slowly, or by the seeds, which are a long time before they vegetate.



Erica fimbriata

No. 1047.

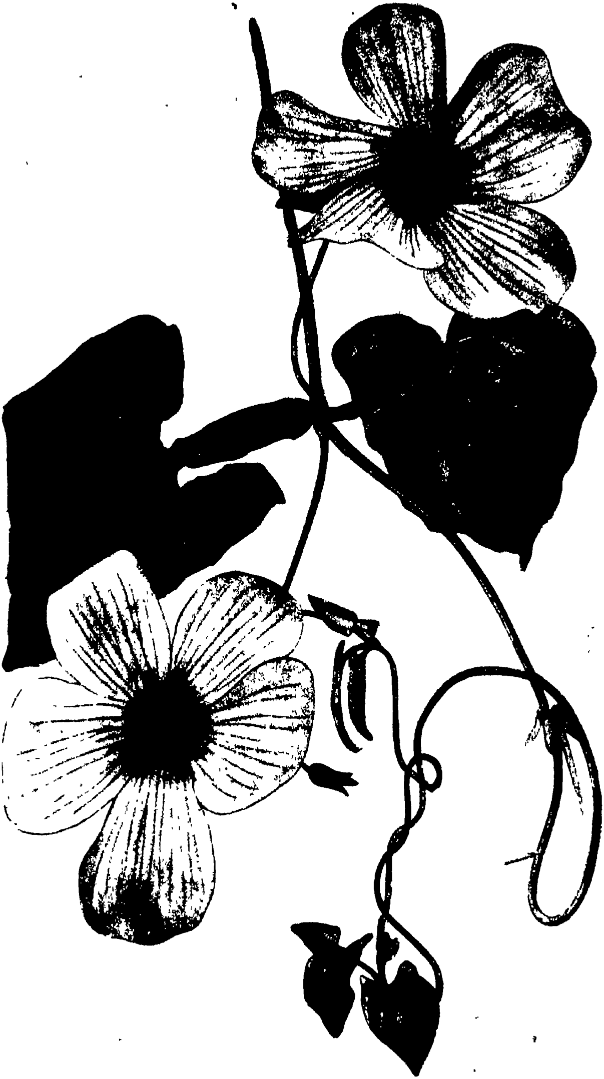
ERICA FIMBRIATA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is an elegant little species, and is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It was introduced by Mr. Hibbert, about 1802. It flowers during the spring months: the calyx is delicately fringed, but being so minute, this cannot be represented in the figure.

It requires the usual care, and must be preserved in an airy greenhouse. It may be increased by cuttings, and the soil should be sandy peat.



Thunbergia alata

No. 1045.

THUNBERGIA ALATA.

Class. Order.
DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

* * *

This, as well as the preceding, is from the rich collection of Mr. Barclay, by whom it was raised from seeds, collected in the island of Zanzebar, on the Eastern coast of Africa. It requires the stove, and may be readily multiplied by cuttings: the soil should be light loam.

The flowers are extremely beautiful; they are continued for a long time during the summer and autumn. The strong contrast between the intensely dark colour of the inside of the tube, and the delicate yellow of the border, distinguish them at once from every thing we have ever seen; but nothing is so wonderful, either in form or colour, as not to be found among the immense treasures of our glorious Creator's works, diffused by His benignant hand over every portion of the whole globe!

No. 1164.

MARICA SABINI.

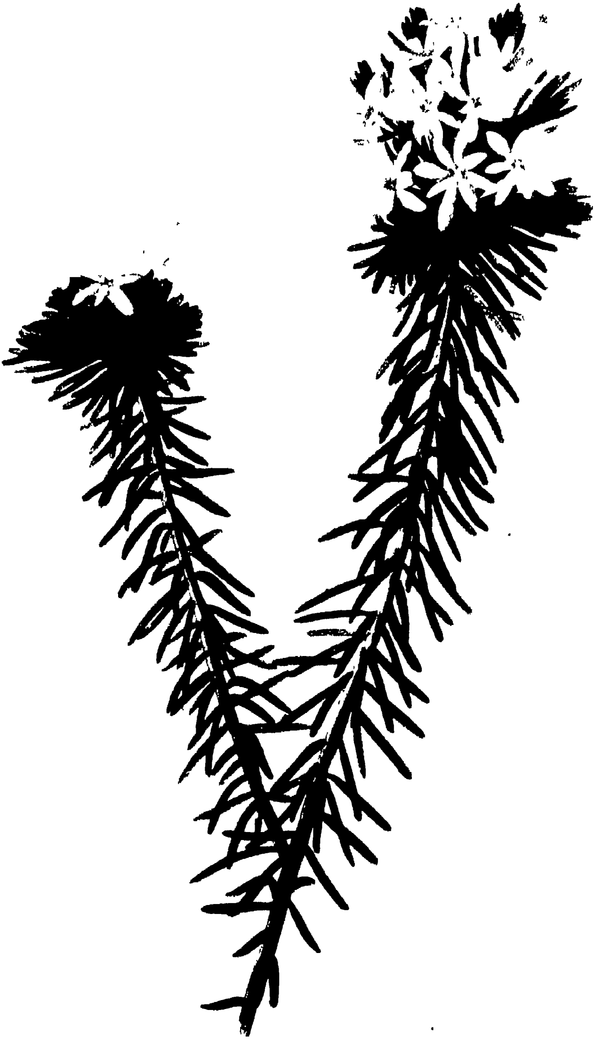
Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We are indebted for this beautiful plant to the Horticultural Society of London, by whose collector, Mr. G. Don, it was discovered in the African island of St. Thomas.

It was first described and published, accompanied by an elegant figure, in the Society's Transactions, in a paper by Mr. John Lindley, and has been named in compliment to Capt. E. Sabine, who with laudable zeal effectually promoted the objects of the society during the voyage in which it was obtained, as well as on every other occasion.

It requires the stove, and flowers in the beginning of summer. It will increase by offsets, and should be potted in loam and peat.



Gnidia ochroleuca.

No. 1184.

GNIDIA OCHROLEUCA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

•• •• ••

We raised this delicate little plant, in 1820, from seeds received from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It has flowered during the months of April and May, and requires the protection of an airy greenhouse. It will strike by cuttings, and should be potted in fresh sandy loam.

No 492

Leptospermum lanigerum

No. 1192.

LEPTOSPERMUM LANIGERUM.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Island. It is a bushy shrub, growing close and thick, to the height of two or three feet; the leaves and branches are woolly, as is also the calyx. It flowers with us in July and August: the blossoms are shewy: they are sometimes succeeded by seeds, which ripen in this country, whereby it may be abundantly multiplied. It will also strike by cuttings.

It must be sheltered in winter in a greenhouse, and flourishes in peat and loam.

Aristea capitata

No. 1174.

ARISTEA CAPITATA.

Class. Order.
TRIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

……

This was introduced some years since from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. With us its beautiful flowers are produced in July and August: the stem is from two to three feet in height.

It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy loam, mixed with peat earth. It increases itself by offsets. If the pot is placed in a pan of water during the flowering season, it improves the blossoms very much.

Melaleuca squar

No. 1130.

MELALEUCA SQUARROSA.

Class.	Order.
POLYADELPHIA	*ICOSANDRIA.*

……

A native of New South Wales, introduced about 1794. It is a greenhouse plant of easy culture, growing to two or three feet in height, and producing its flowers in June and July. Its leaves are very fragrant.

It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in peat and loam.

ICONES PLANTARUM;

FIGURES,

BRIEF DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERS AND REMARKS,

NEW OR RARE PLANTS,

THE AUTH

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